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(54) **METHOD FOR FORMING
AUTOSTEREOSCOPIC IMAGE**

(71) Applicant: **AU Optronics Corporation**, Hsin-Chu
(TW)

(72) Inventors: **Meng-Chieh Tsai**, Hsin-Chu (TW);
Chih-Wen Chen, Hsinchu (TW);
Chih-Hung Shih, Hsin-Chu (TW)

(73) Assignee: **AU OPTRONICS CORPORATION**,
Hsin-Chu (TW)

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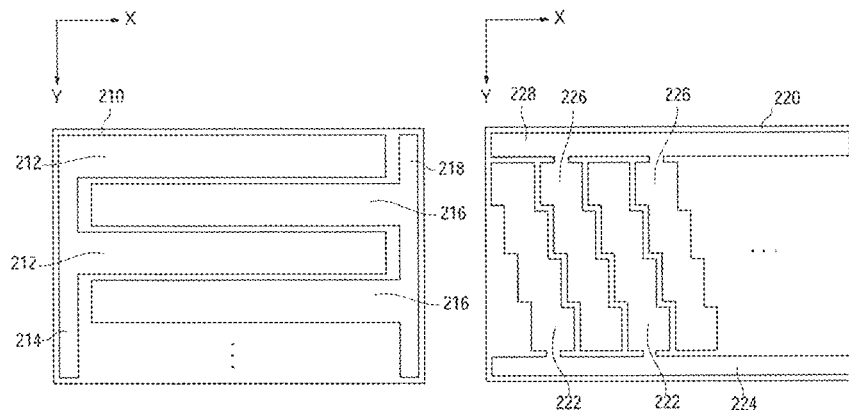
Primary Examiner — Hoan C Nguyen

(74) *Attorney, Agent, or Firm* — McClure, Qualey &
Rodack, LLP

(57) **ABSTRACT**

Disclosed herein is a parallax barrier including a first sub-
strate, a second substrate and a liquid crystal layer disposed
between the first and the second substrates. A plurality of first
strip electrodes and a plurality of second strip electrodes are
arranged on the first substrate, whereas a plurality of third
electrodes and a plurality of fourth electrodes are arranged on
the second substrate. Each of the third electrodes has a step-
shaped first portion and each of the fourth electrodes has a
step-shaped second portion.

3 Claims, 19 Drawing Sheets



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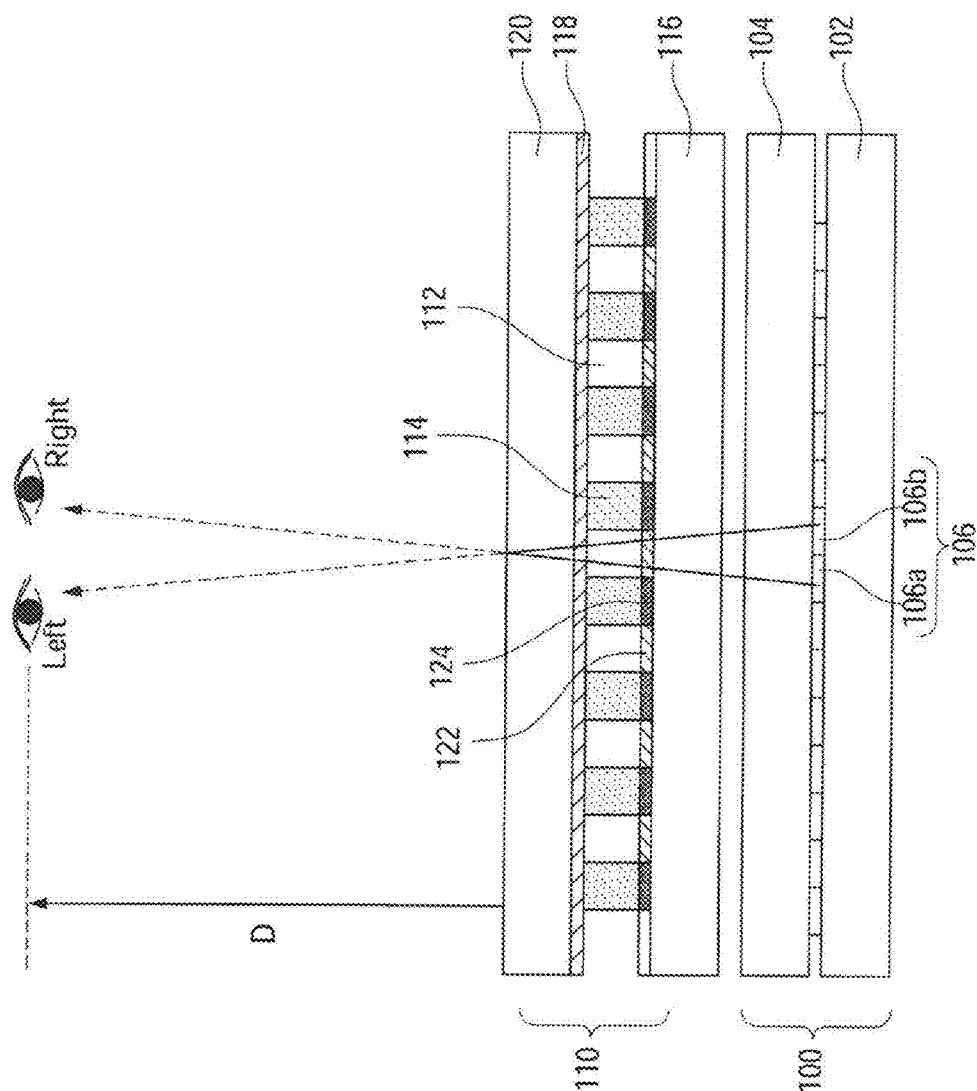


Fig. 1A

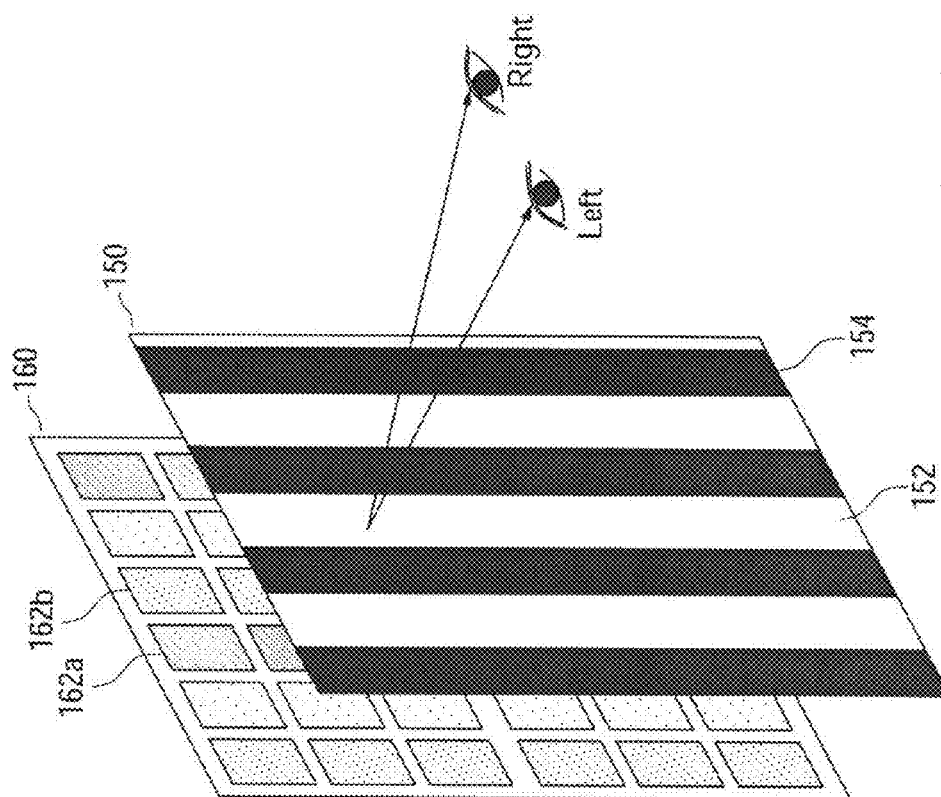


Fig. 1B

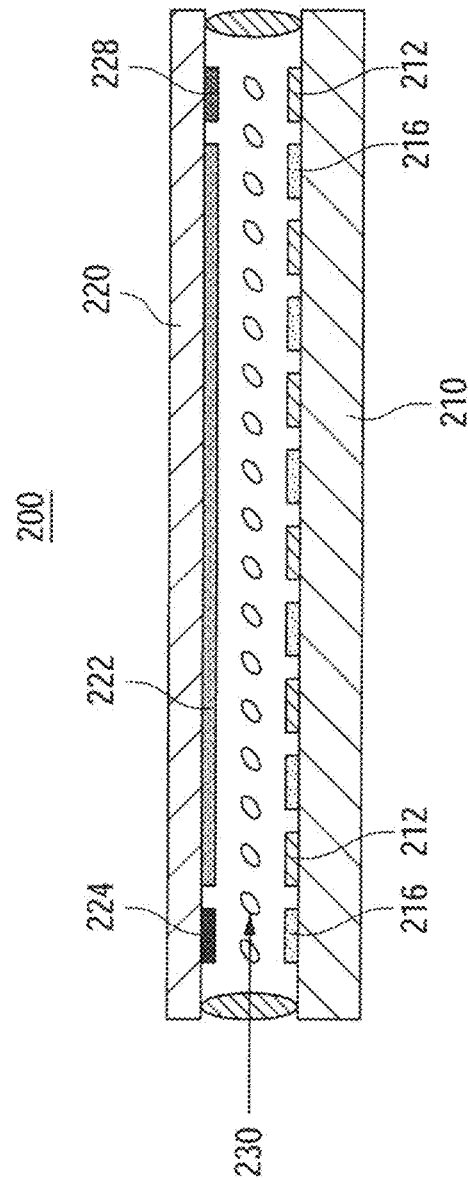


Fig. 2

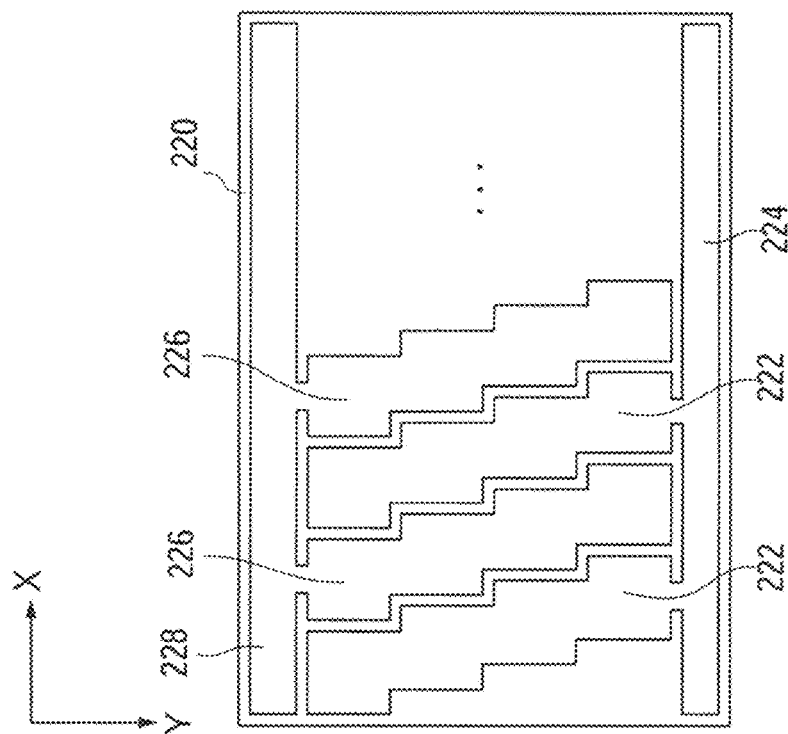


Fig. 3A

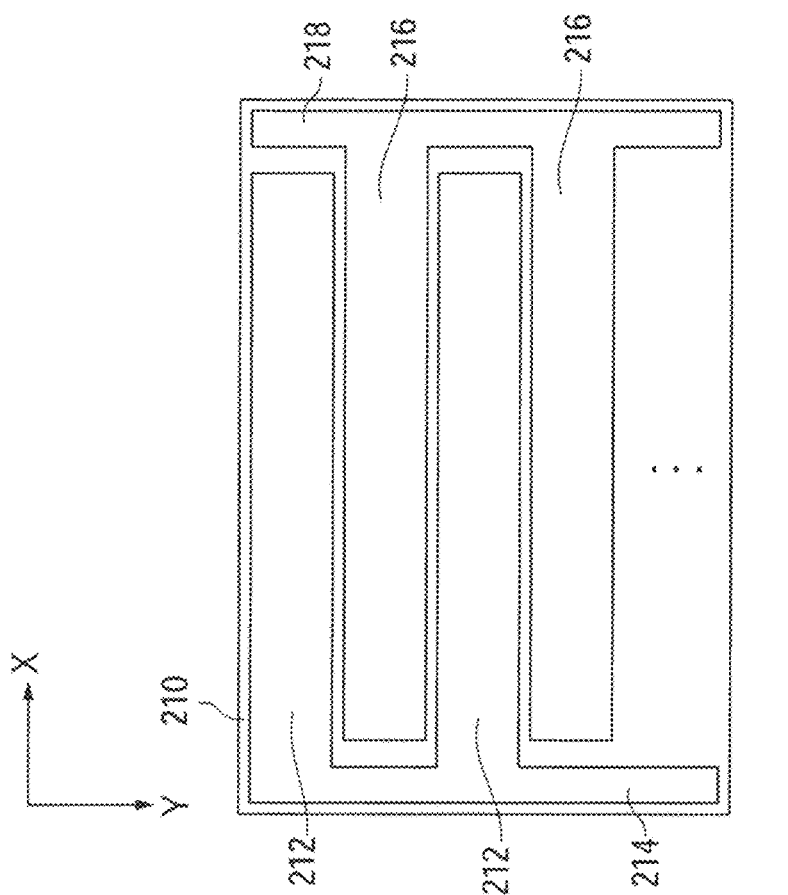


Fig. 3B

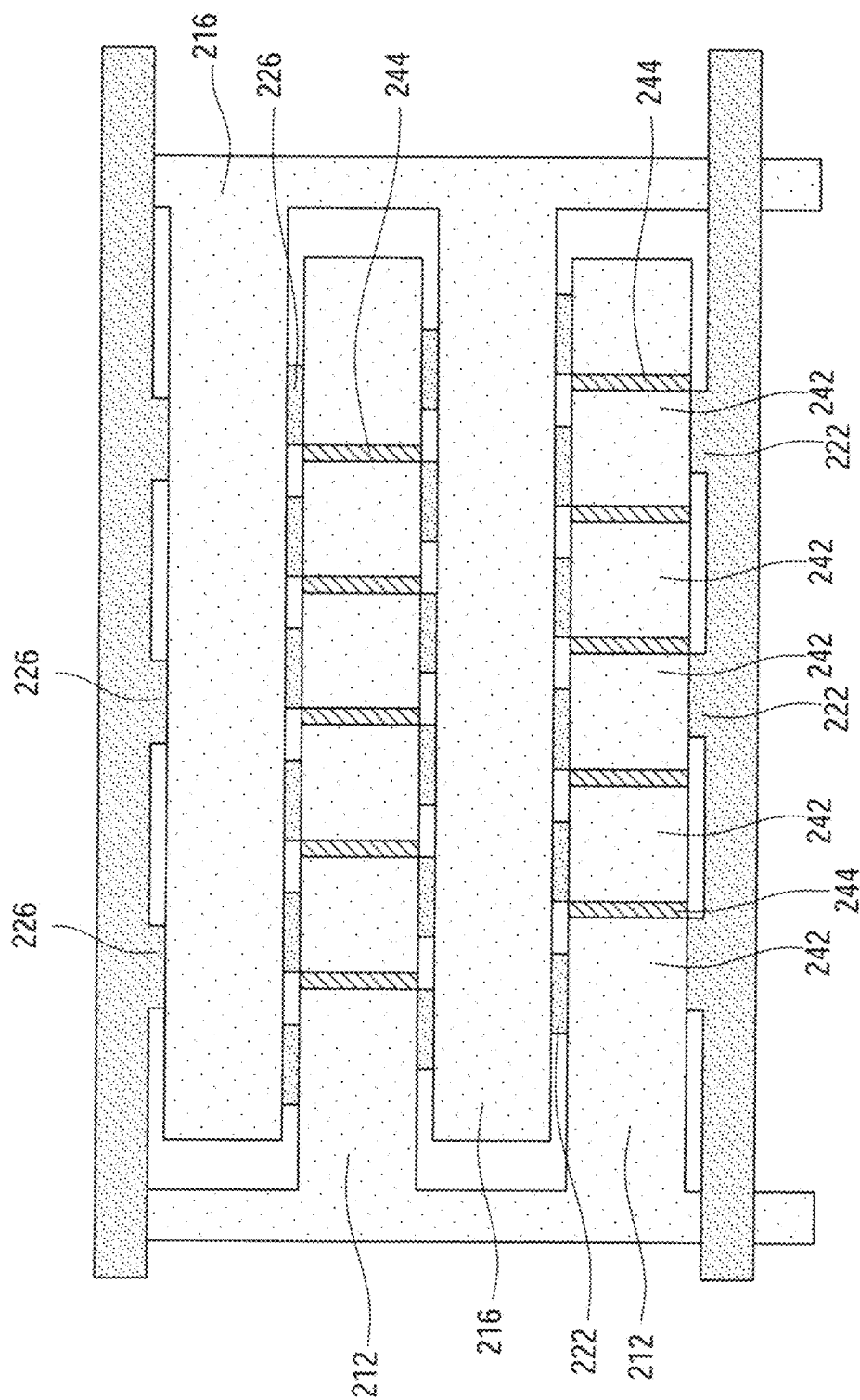


Fig. 4A

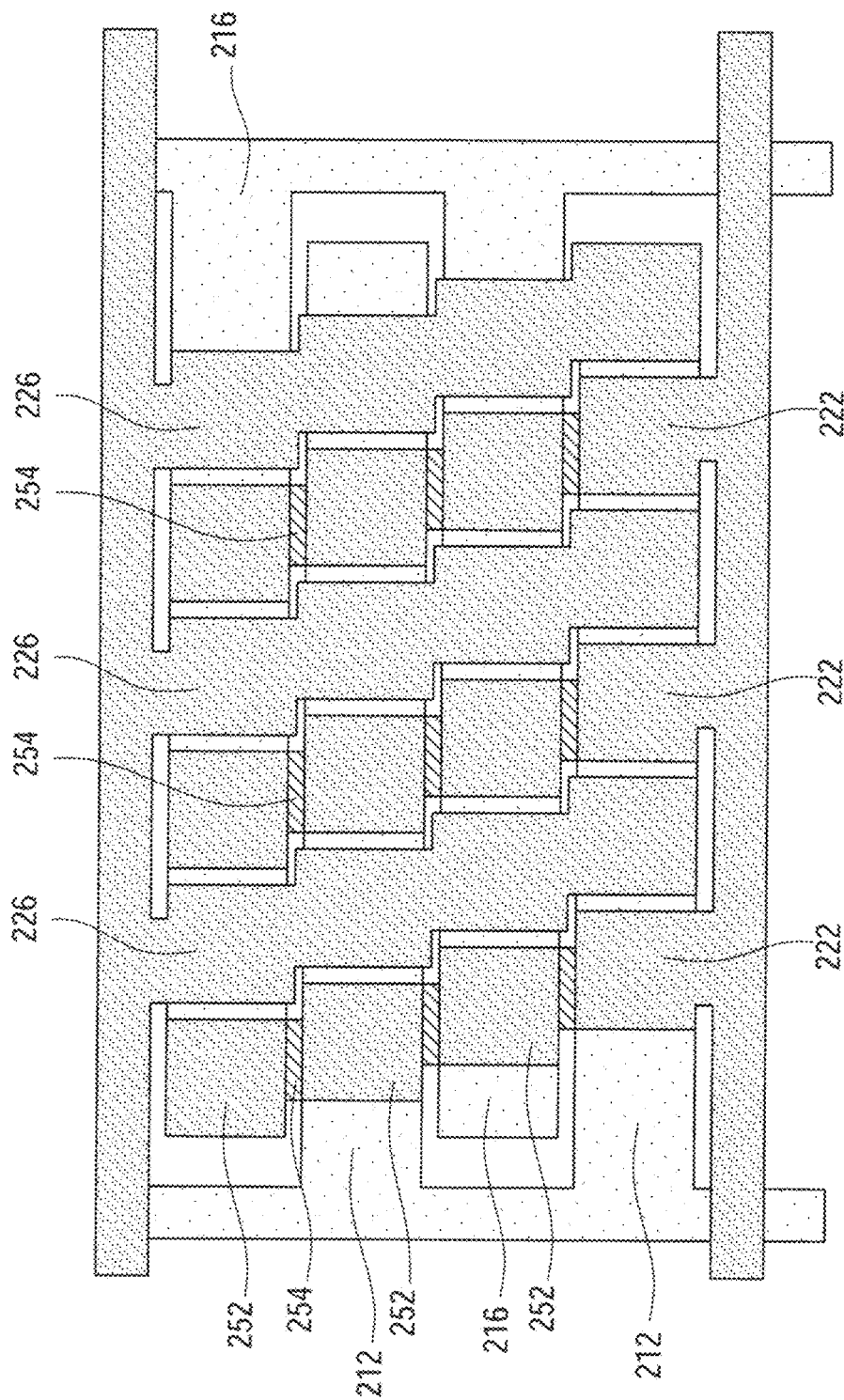


Fig. 4B

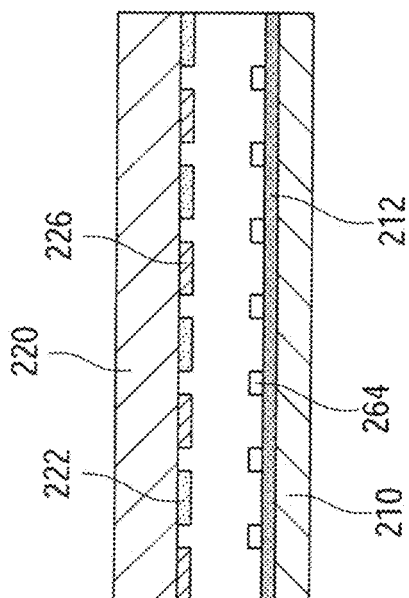


Fig. 4C

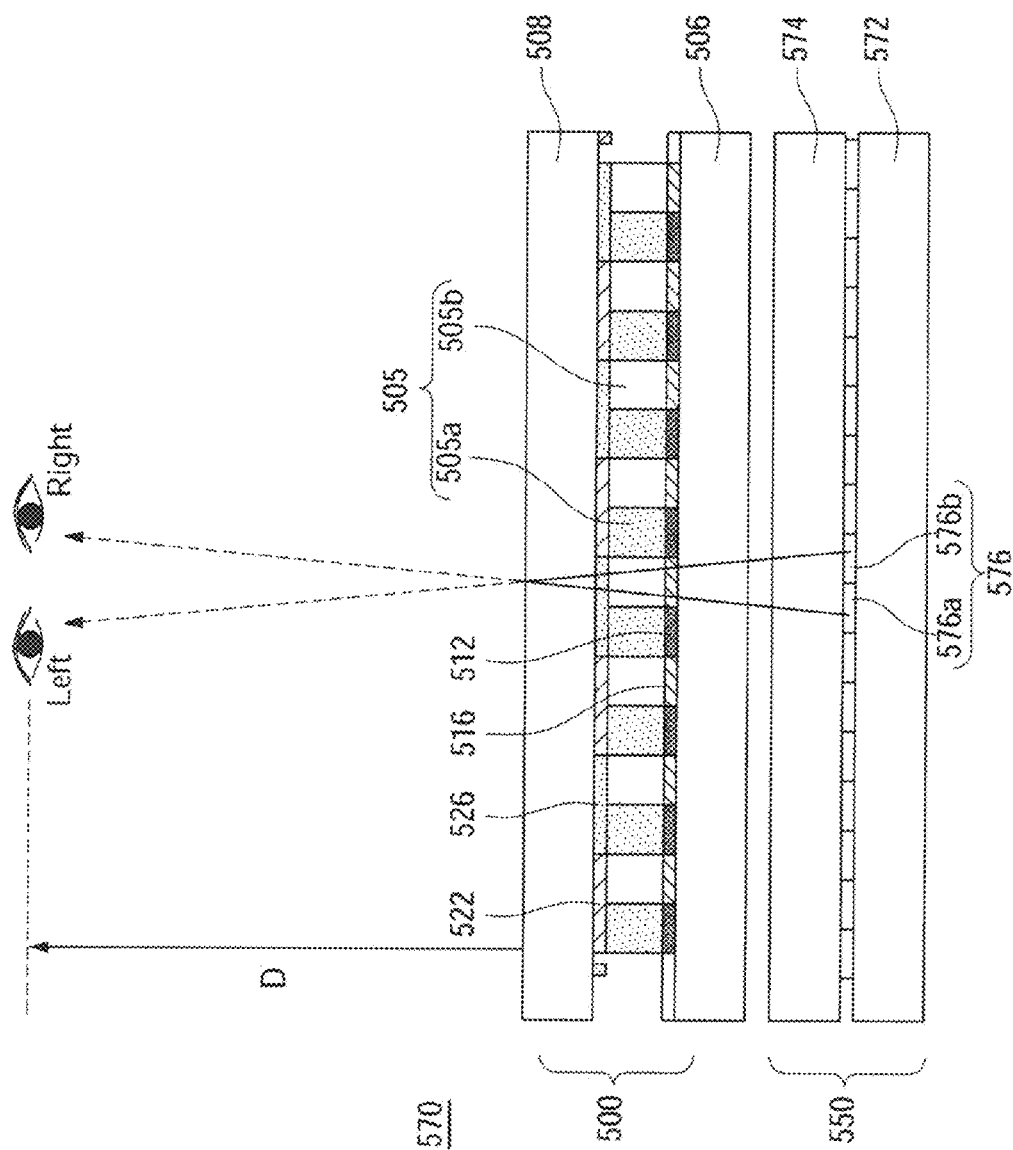


Fig. 5A

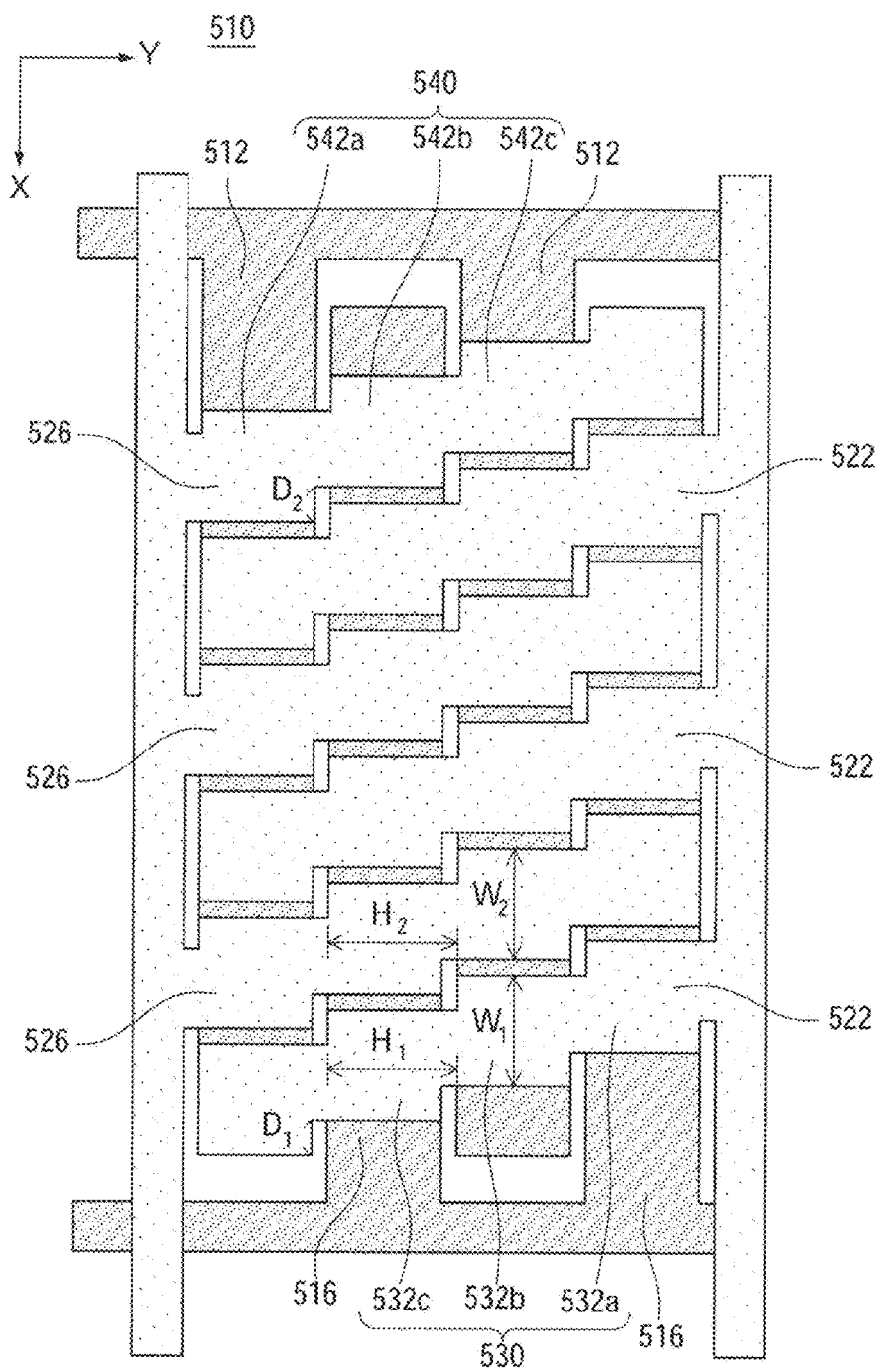


Fig. 5B

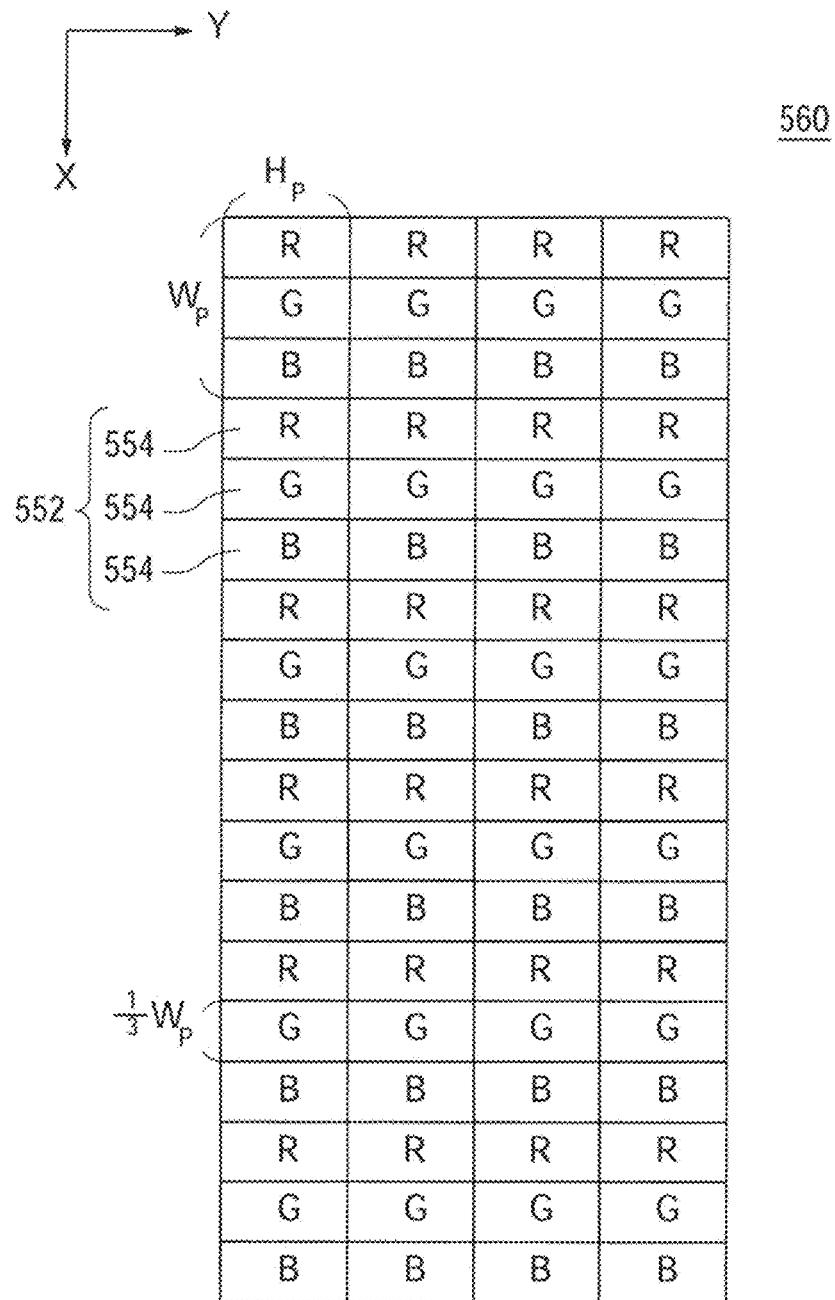


Fig. 5C

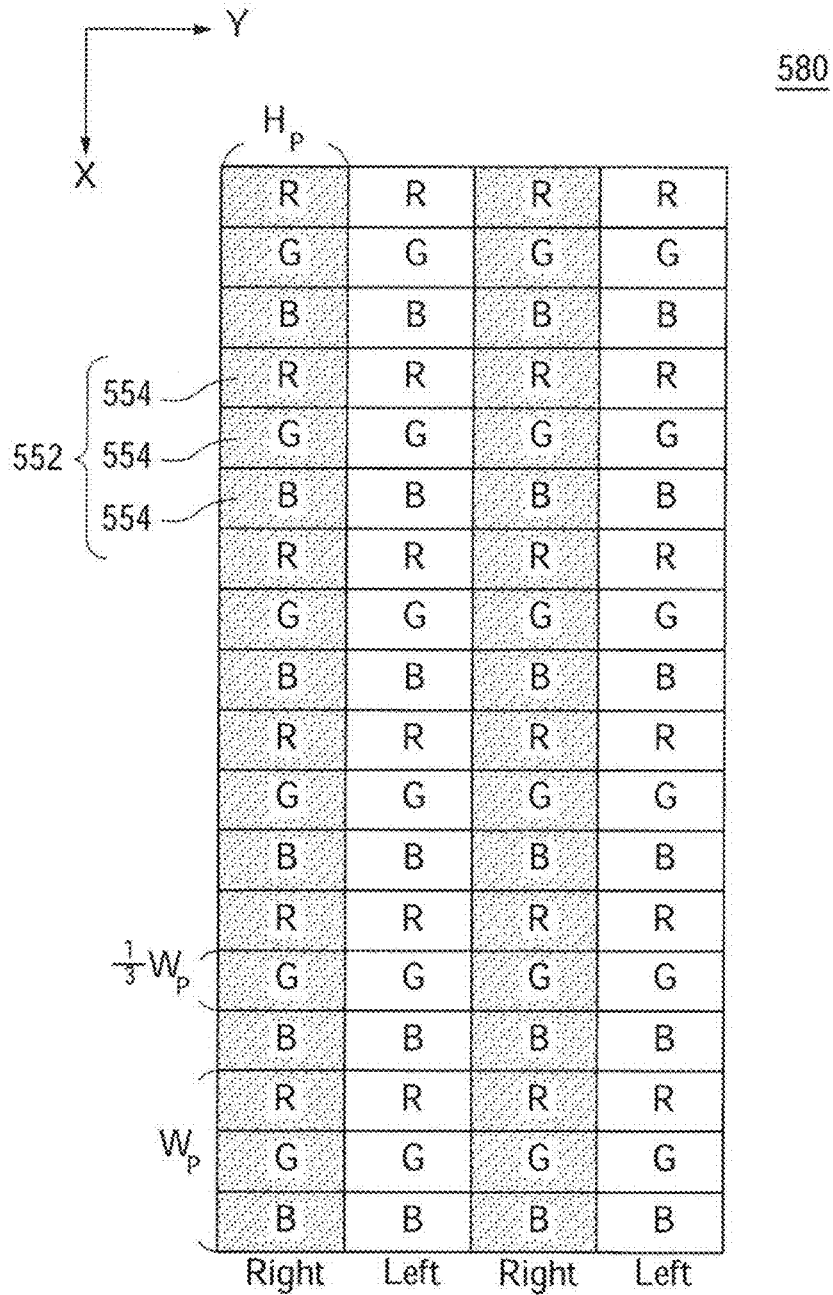


Fig. 5D

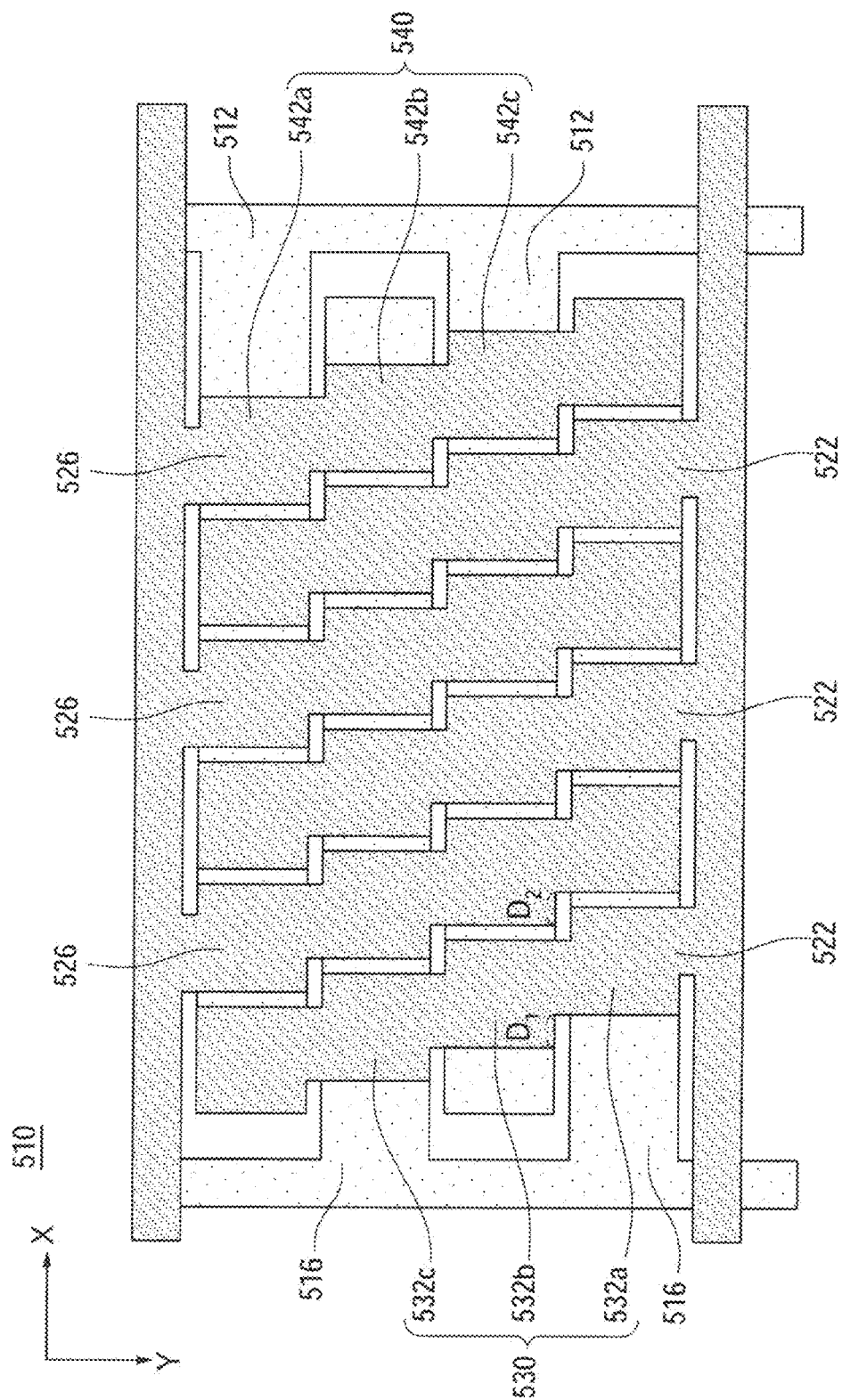


Fig. 6A

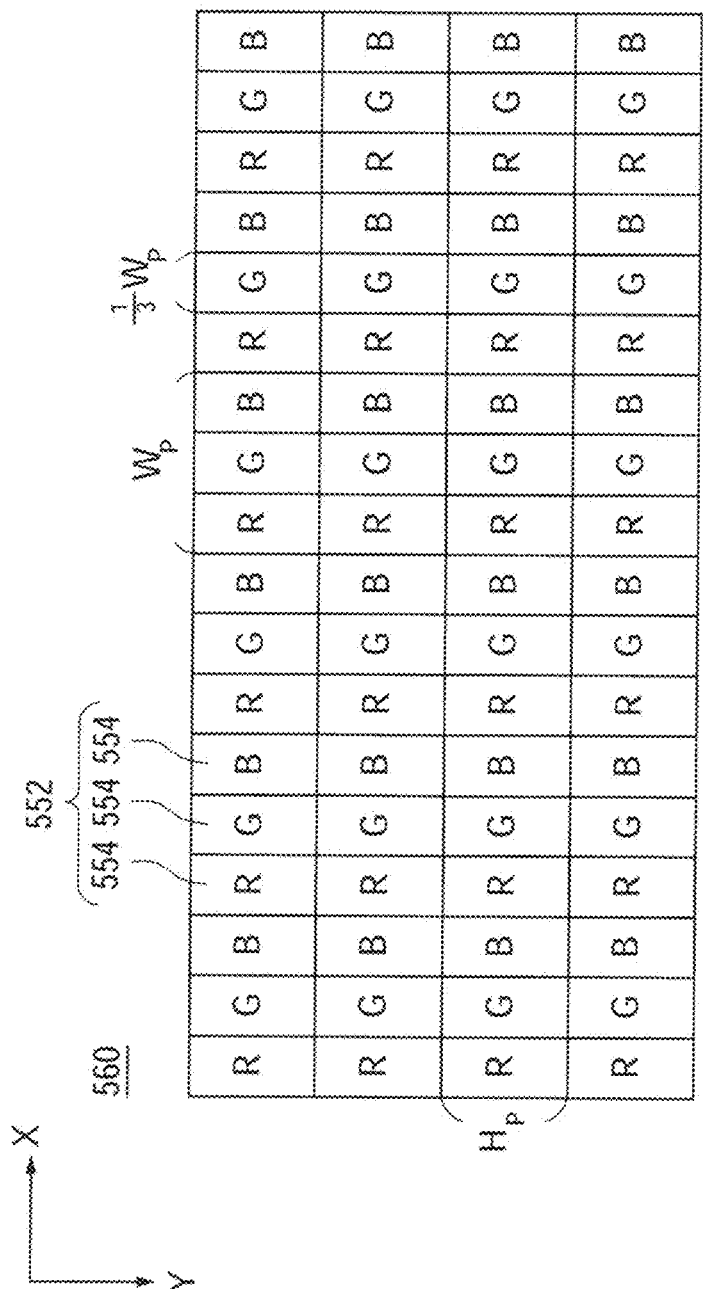


Fig. 6B

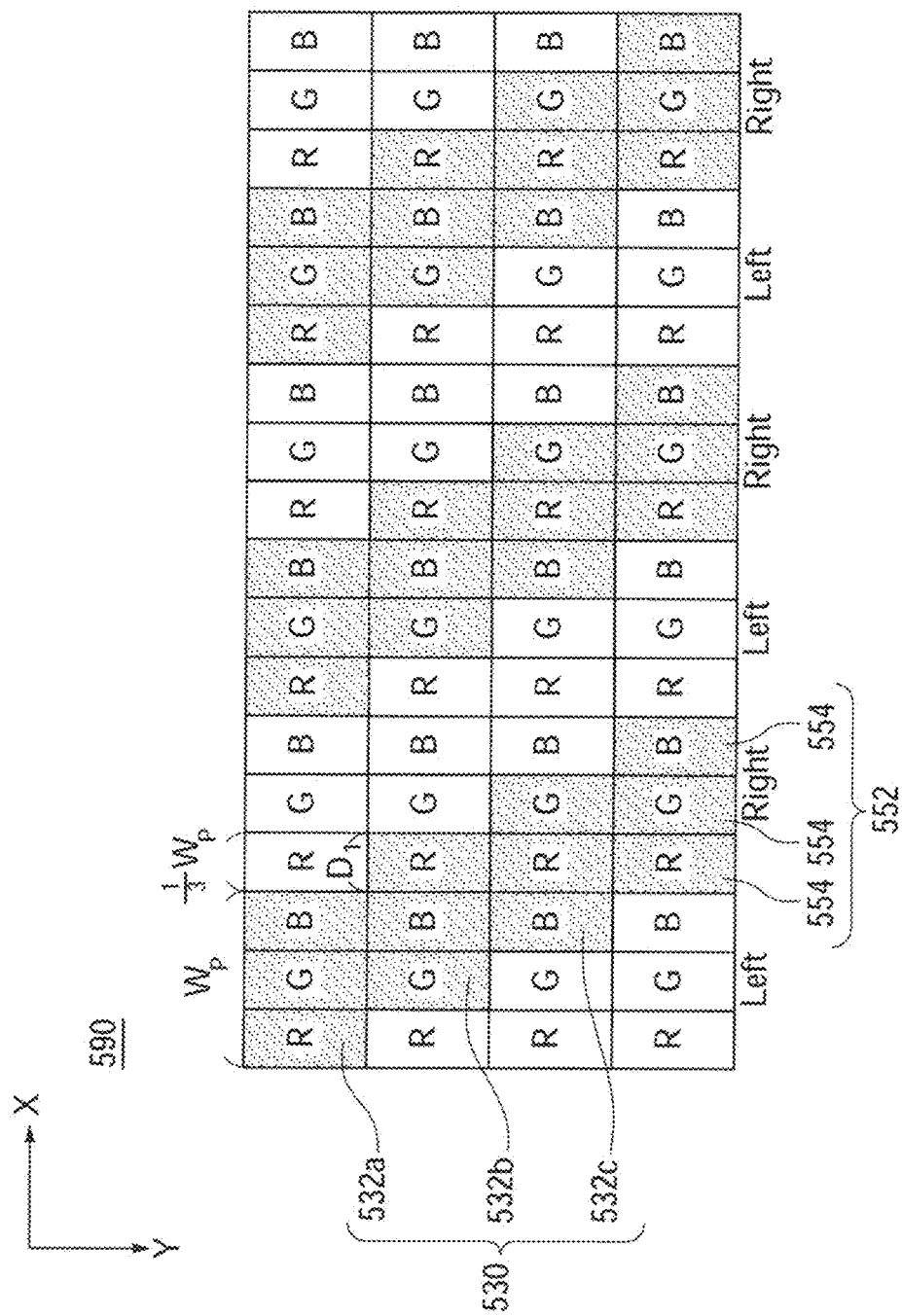


Fig. 6C

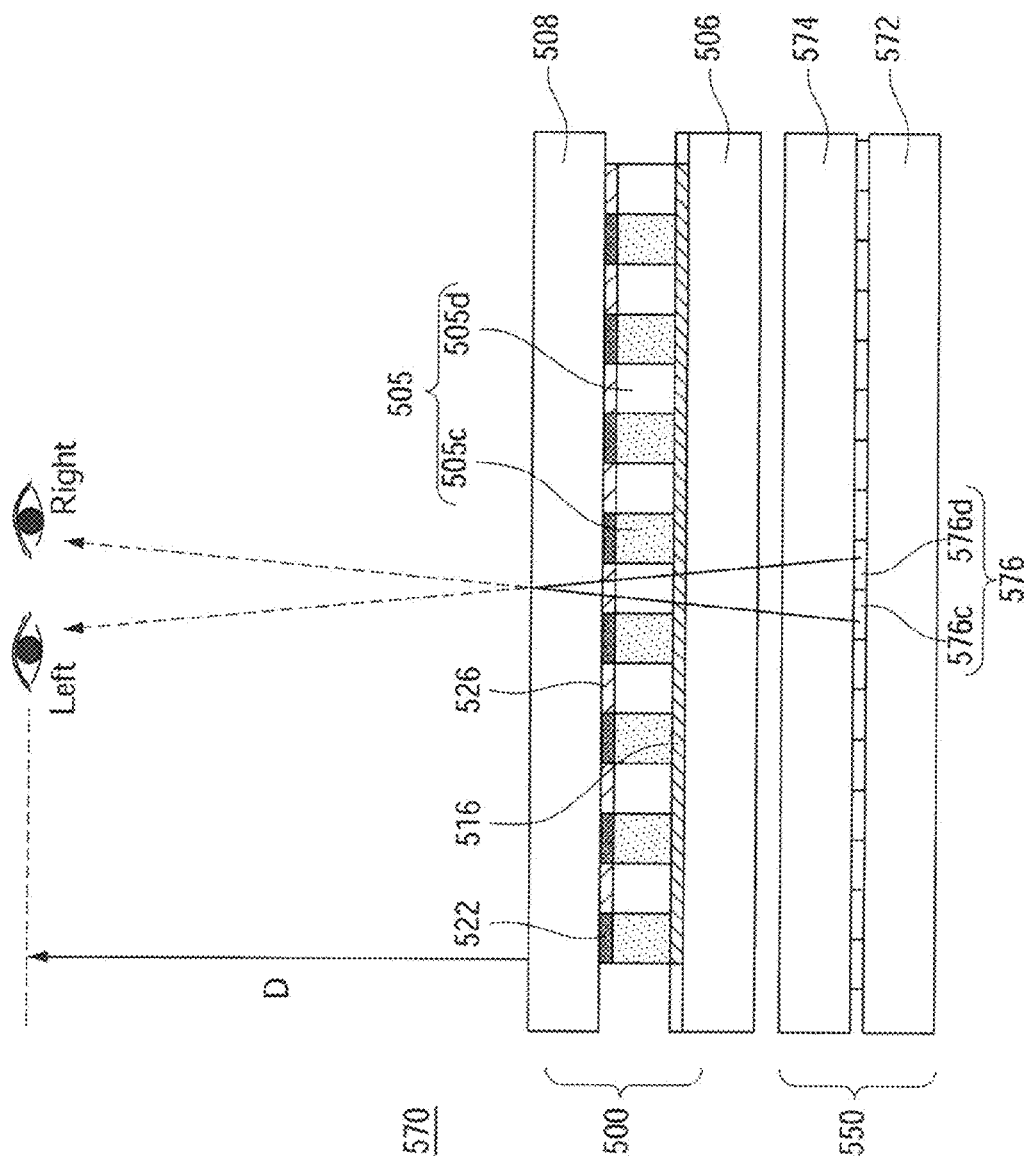


Fig. 6D

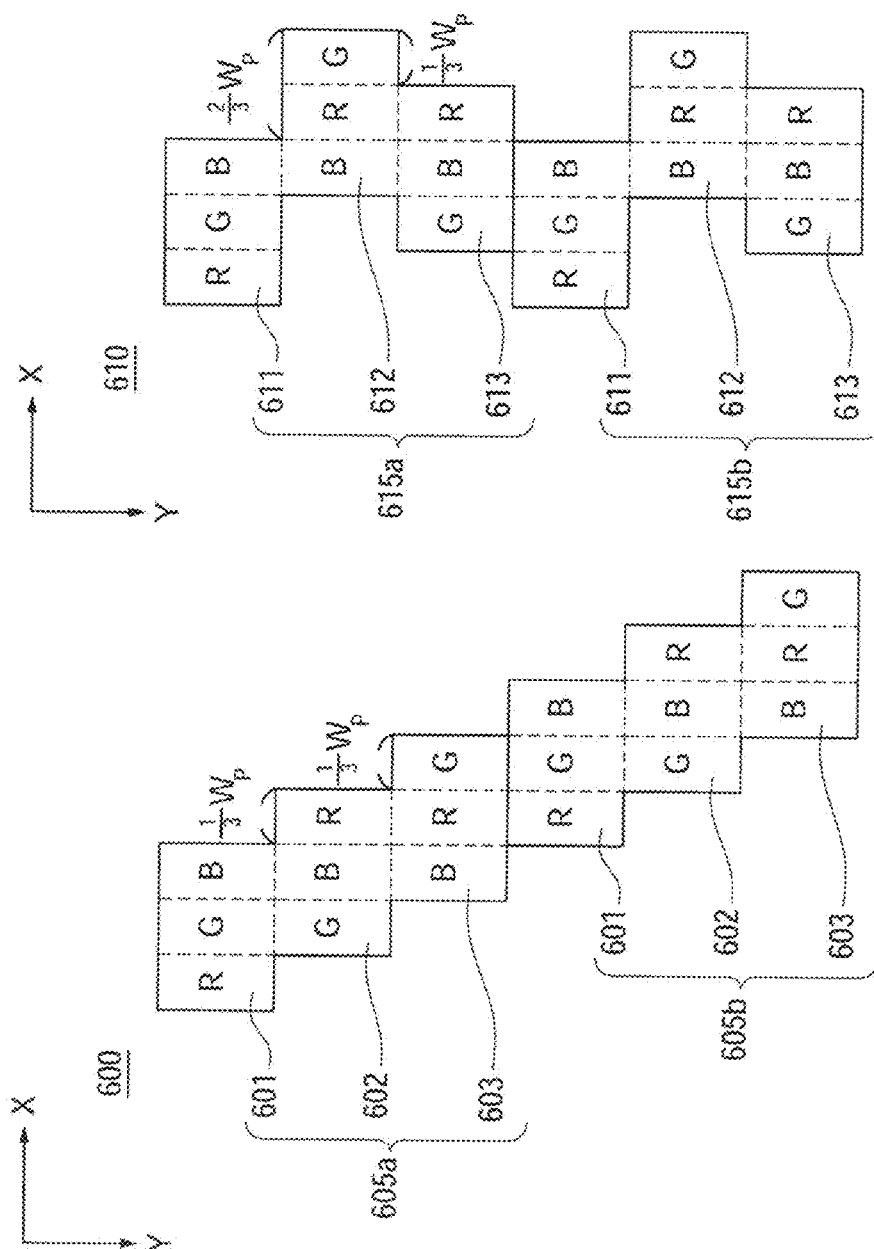


Fig. 7A

Fig. 7B

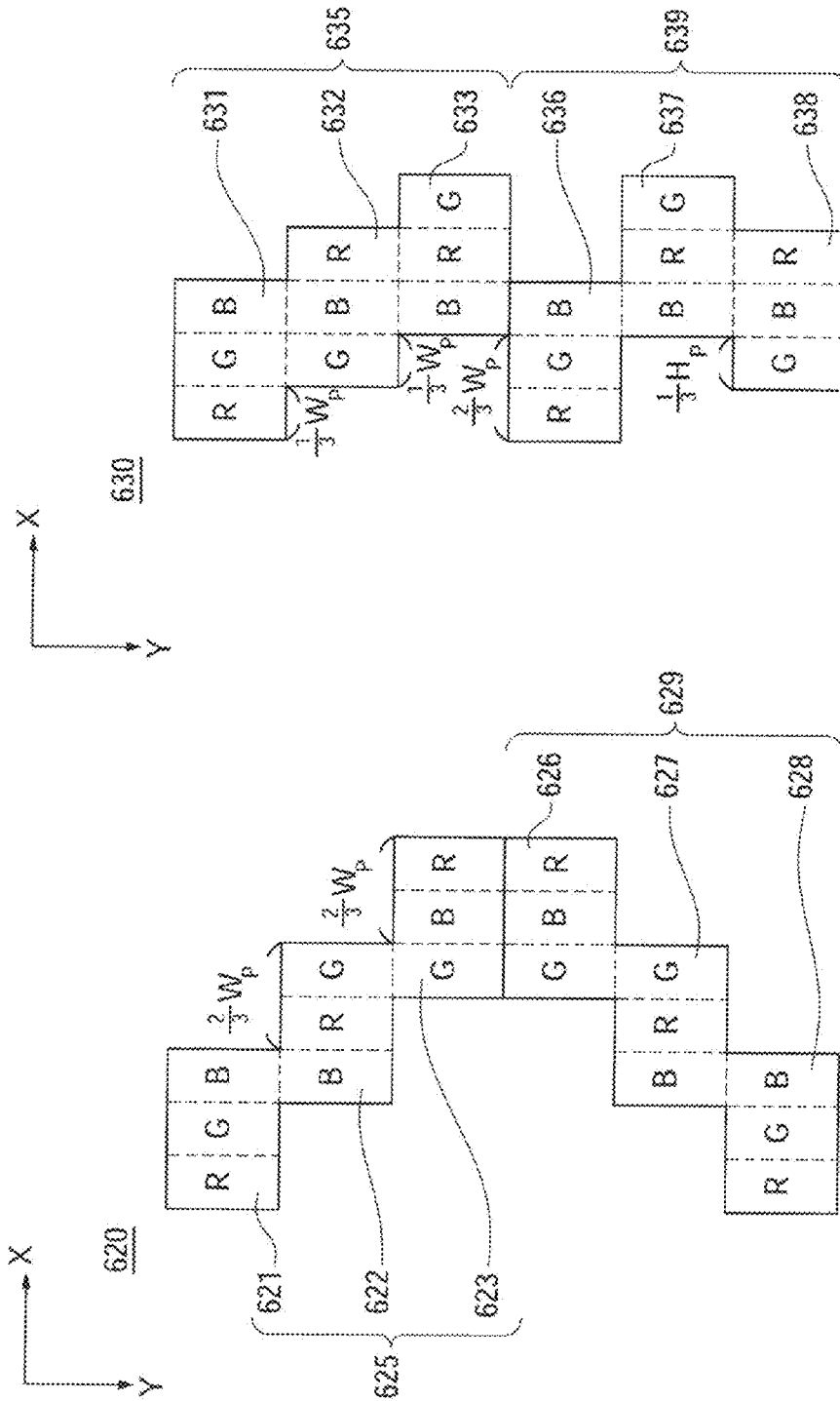


Fig. 7D

Fig. 7C

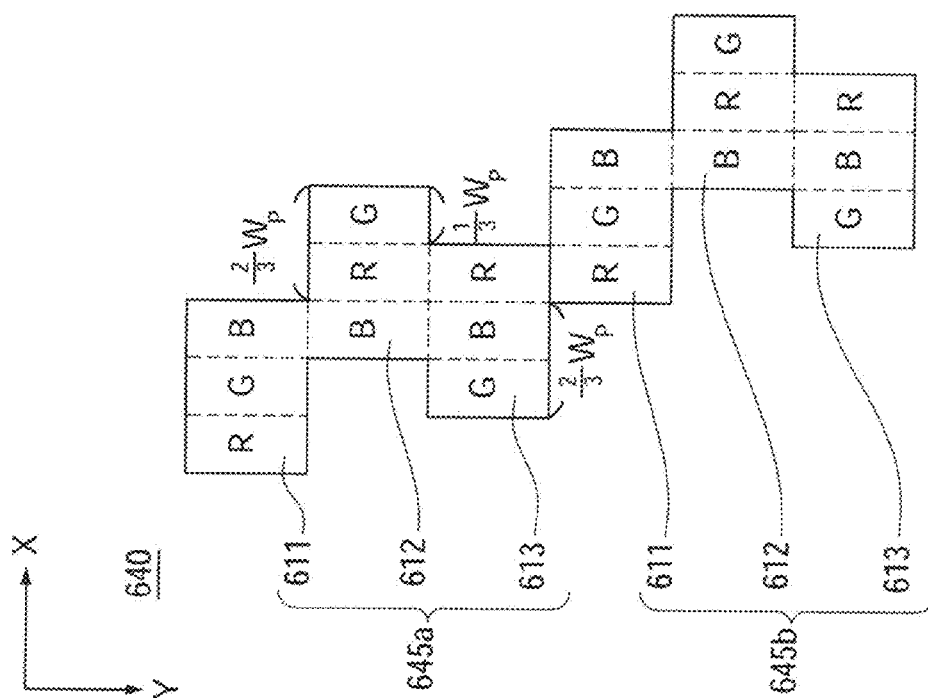


Fig. 7E

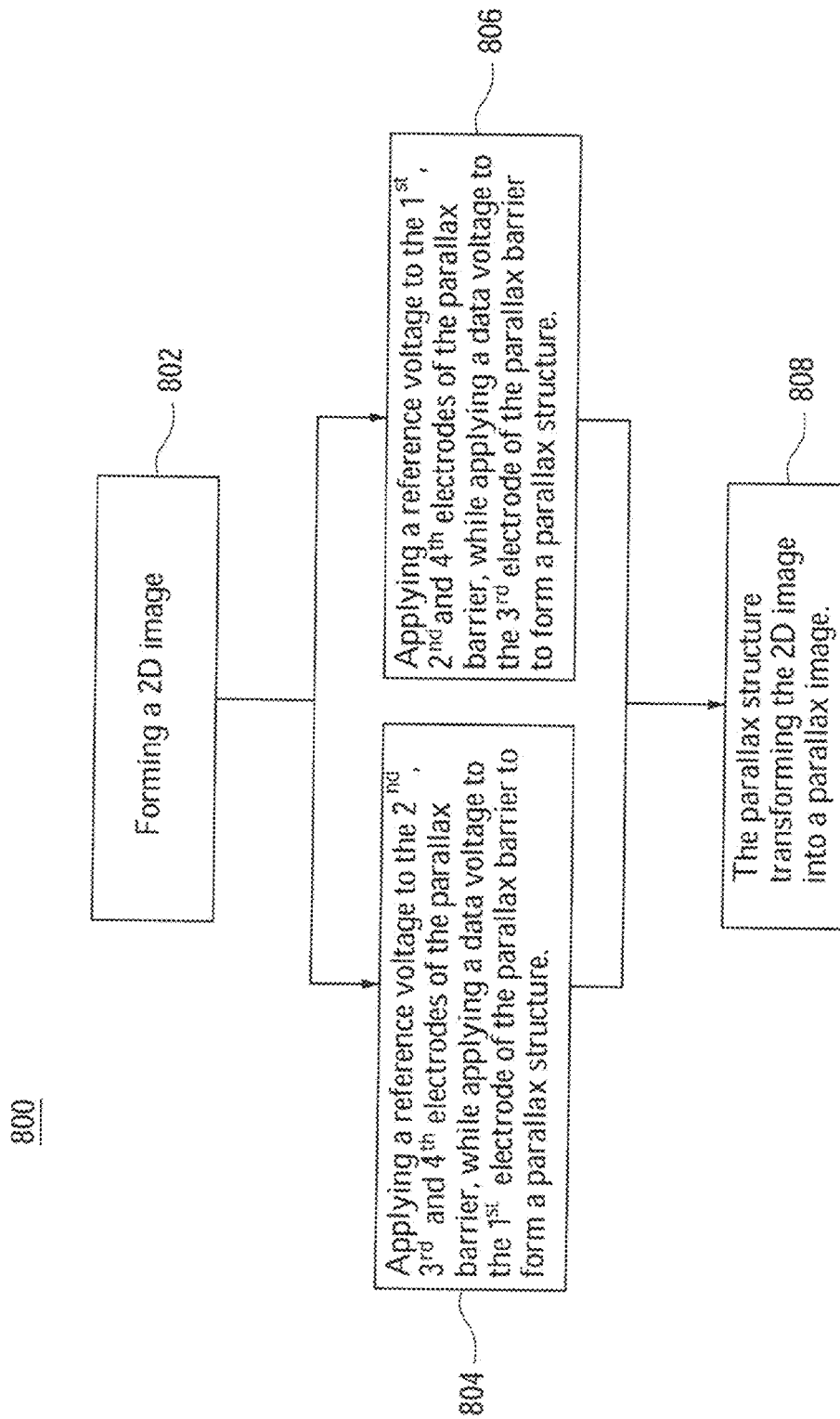


Fig. 8

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METHOD FOR FORMING AUTOSTEREOSCOPIC IMAGE

RELATED APPLICATIONS

The present application is a divisional of U.S. application Ser. No. 13/092,228, filed Apr. 22, 2011, which claims priority from Taiwan application serial number 99123523, filed Jul. 16, 2010. All of these applications are incorporated herein by reference.

BACKGROUND

1. Field of Invention

The present invention relates generally to parallax devices and methods. More particularly, the present invention relates to parallax devices and methods capable of rendering autostereoscopic images in two modes.

2. Description of Related Art

Generally, three-dimensional (3D) displays may be categorized into stereoscopic displays and autostereoscopic displays (also referred to as naked-eye type 3D displays). In stereoscopic technology, users have to wear viewing aids, such as shutter glasses, so that the left and right eyes of a user may receive different images respectively, and thereby, the user may perceive a 3D image. In autostereoscopic technology, a specially designed optical element, such as a parallax barrier, is employed so as to allow the display device to provide different images to the left and right eyes of a user respectively so that the user may perceive a 3D image with naked eyes.

FIG. 1A is a schematic diagram illustrating the operation principle of conventional autostereoscopic displays. As shown in FIG. 1A, the autostereoscopic display comprises a display panel 100 and a parallax barrier 110 disposed above the display face of the display panel 100.

The display panel 100 comprises at least two substrates 102 and 104, and a liquid crystal layer 106 sandwiched therebetween. In addition, the substrate 102 has a pixel array (not shown) consisting of a plurality of pixels disposed thereon, wherein each pixel corresponds to at least one liquid crystal cell (such as, 106a, 106b) of the liquid crystal layer 106.

The parallax barrier 110 comprises: two substrates 116 and 120 opposing each other; twisted nematic cells (TN cells) 112 and 114 disposed between the substrates 116 and 120; two sets of strip electrodes 122 and 124 disposed on a surface of the substrate 116; and a surface electrode 118 substantially cover the whole surface of the substrate 120. As can be appreciated by persons with ordinary skill in the art, such autostereoscopic display may further comprises at least one polarizer (not shown for the sake of brevity); for example, a polarizer may be disposed below the display panel 100, between the display panel 100 and the parallax barrier 110, or above the parallax barrier 110. The strip electrodes 122 and 124 are arranged alternately on the substrate 116, and a strip-shaped parallax structure may be formed by respectively controlling the voltage applied on these electrodes 122 and 124. For example, when the electrode 118 and strip electrode set 122 are connected to ground voltage, whereas another strip electrode set 124 is connected to a high voltage, the TN cells 112 corresponding to the ground electrode set 122 are not driven; whereas TN cells 114 corresponding to the strip electrode set 124 (electrically connected to the high voltage) are driven. As such, when the image (light) rendered by display panel 100 passes through the parallax barrier 110, light cannot pass through the driven TN cells 114, and can merely pass through the non-driven TN cells 112; therefore, the image rendered by

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the display panel 100 would be transformed into an image with a parallax barrier pattern (referred to as a "parallax image" hereinbelow) that is capable of providing a left-eye image (such as the image from the pixels corresponding to liquid crystal cells 106b) and a right-eye image (such as the image from the pixels corresponding to liquid crystal cells 106a) respectively to a user's left and right eyes, and the user's brain, upon receiving the signals of the left- and right-eye images, may perceive a three-dimensional image.

Nowadays, many display devices can rotate with respect to a base or a body of an electronic device and provide images under different viewing/operating modes. For example, a display is under a landscape mode when the display is horizontally oriented (that is, the long side of the display is oriented to be horizontal); whereas a display is under a portrait mode when the display is vertically oriented (that is, the long side of the display is oriented to be vertical). However, the conventional parallax barrier as described in FIG. 1A is capable of rendering the parallax image merely in a single mode. For example, as shown in FIG. 1B, the display can only provide a three-dimensional image under the portrait mode when the strip electrode sets 152 and 154 of the parallax barrier 150 are disposed parallel to the long sides of the display device. More specifically, in this case, the image rendered by pixels 162a and 162b of the display panel 160 may pass through the TN cells (not shown) corresponding to the electrodes 152 that are connected to electrical ground, thereby providing a left-eye image (such as, an image corresponding to the image from pixels 160b) and a right-eye image (such as, an image corresponding to the image from pixels 160a) respectively to the user's left and right eyes, so that the user's brain may perceive a three-dimensional image.

Considerable problems are faced in designing displays that can render three-dimensional image under both the landscape mode and the portrait mode. For example, users have to change their viewing distances under different modes in order to perceive high-quality three-dimensional images. Briefly, the viewing distance is the distance between the user's eyes and the display screen (such as "D" illustrated in FIG. 1A). Generally, the viewing distance is in direct proportion to the eye separation as well as the distance between the parallax barrier and the pixel array. Besides, the viewing distance is in reverse proportion to the refractive index of the substrate (such as a glass substrate) as well as the pixel pitch. Accordingly, if the display is switched from the portrait mode to the landscape mode, the pixel pitches under these two modes are different which in turns result in the change of the viewing distance.

Moreover, the parallax barrier employs liquid crystal cells to form the light-shielding structure. Thus, the display, in conjunction with the liquid crystal cells of the parallax barrier, would be rotated if the user wishes to switch between the viewing modes. In this case, the liquid crystal cells in the proximity of the peripheral of the electrodes may not be rotated completely, or the distribution thereof may be uneven. As such, the user may suffer from chromatic aberration (or the color difference) due to the difference of the viewing angles.

Problems such as viewing distance or chromatic aberration may adversely affect the viewing experience of the user and the display quality of the three-dimensional image. In view of the foregoing, there exists a need in the art for providing a novel parallax barrier and method for forming three-dimensional images so as to provide users with enhanced viewing experiences.

SUMMARY

The following presents a simplified summary of the disclosure in order to provide a basic understanding to the reader.

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This summary is not an extensive overview of the disclosure and it does not identify key/critical elements of the present invention or delineate the scope of the present invention. Its sole purpose is to present some concepts disclosed herein in a simplified form as a prelude to the more detailed description that is presented later.

In one aspect, the present invention is directed to a parallax barrier. The three-dimensional image rendered by the present parallax barrier is less likely to suffer from the chromatic aberration result from the viewing angle. Also, the viewing distances under different viewing modes may be kept similar by using the present parallax barrier.

According to one embodiment of the present invention, the present parallax barrier comprises a first substrate, a second substrate, and a liquid crystal layer disposed between the first substrate and the second substrate. The first substrate has a plurality of first electrodes and a plurality of second electrodes disposed thereon. The first electrodes are strip-shaped and electrically connected to one another, and are disposed on the first substrate along a first direction. The second electrodes are also strip-shaped and electrically connected to one another, and are disposed on the first substrate along the first direction, wherein the first electrodes and the second electrodes are arranged alternately. The second substrate has a plurality of third electrodes and a plurality of forth electrodes disposed thereon. The third electrodes are electrically connected to one another and disposed on the second substrate along a second direction, wherein each of the third electrodes comprises a step-shaped first portion. The forth electrodes are also electrically connected to one another and disposed on the second substrate along the second direction, wherein each of the forth electrodes comprises a step-shaped second portion.

In another aspect, the present invention is directed to a display device. The three-dimensional image rendered by the present display device is less likely to suffer from the chromatic aberration result from the viewing angle. Also, the viewing distances under different viewing modes may be kept similar by using the present display device.

According to one embodiment of the present invention, the display device comprises a display panel and a parallax barrier. The display panel may comprise a plurality of pixels that are arranged into a pixel array along a first direction and a second direction. Each of the pixels has a width of W_p in the first direction and a height of H_p in the second direction. More specifically, each of the pixels may comprise three sub-pixels, and each of the sub-pixels has a width of $(W_p/3)$ in the first direction. The parallax barrier is disposed at a display face of the display panel, and the parallax barrier comprises a first substrate, a second substrate, and a liquid crystal layer disposed between the first substrate and the second substrate. The first substrate has a plurality of first electrodes and a plurality of second electrodes disposed thereon. The first electrodes are strip-shaped and electrically connected to one another, and are disposed on the first substrate along a first direction. The second electrodes are also strip-shaped and electrically connected to one another, and are disposed on the first substrate along the first direction, wherein the first electrodes and the second electrodes are arranged alternately. The second substrate has a plurality of third electrodes and a plurality of forth electrodes disposed thereon. The third electrodes are electrically connected to one another and disposed on the second substrate along a second direction, wherein each of the third electrodes comprises a step-shaped first portion. The forth electrodes are also electrically connected to one another and disposed on the second substrate along the second direction, wherein each of the forth elec-

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trodes comprises a step-shaped second portion. More specifically, the first portion of each third electrode may comprise three first segments arranged along the second direction as step-shaped, and a step difference between any two adjacent first segments is $(W_p/3)$ or $(2W_p/3)$. Similarly, the second portion of each forth electrode may comprise three second segments arranged along the second direction as step-shaped, and a step difference between any two adjacent second segments is $(W_p/3)$ or $(2W_p/3)$.

In yet another aspect, the present invention is directed to a display device. The three-dimensional image rendered by the present display device is less likely to suffer from the chromatic aberration result from the viewing angle. Also, the viewing distances under different viewing modes may be kept similar by using the present display device.

According to one embodiment of the present invention, the display device comprises a display panel and a parallax barrier. The display panel is operable to render a two-dimensional image; whereas the parallax barrier is any parallax barriers according to the previous aspects and embodiments of the present invention. As such, the present parallax barrier is operable to transform the two-dimensional image rendered by the display panel into a parallax image, and the parallax image may provide a left-eye image and right-eye image to user's left and right eyes respectively, so that the user may perceive a three-dimensional image.

In still another aspect, the present invention is directed to a method for forming an autostereoscopic image.

According to one embodiment of the present invention, the method comprises the steps as follows. A two-dimensional image is rendered by using a display element. A parallax barrier according to the previous aspects and embodiments of the present invention is operated to transform the two-dimensional image into a parallax image. The parallax image is capable of providing a left-eye image and a right-eye image to a user's left and right eyes respectively so that the user perceives a three-dimensional image.

Many of the attendant features will be more readily appreciated as the same becomes better understood by reference to the following detailed description considered in connection with the accompanying drawings.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

The present description will be better understood from the following detailed description read in light of the accompanying drawings, wherein:

FIG. 1A is a schematic diagram illustrating the operating principles of a conventional autostereoscopic display;

FIG. 1B is a schematic diagram illustrating a conventional autostereoscopic display that can render a parallax image under a single viewing mode;

FIG. 2 is a schematic cross-section diagram illustrating a parallax barrier according to one embodiment of the present invention;

FIG. 3A is a schematic diagram illustrating the electrode arrangement on the first substrate of the parallax barrier as shown in FIG. 2;

FIG. 3B is a schematic diagram illustrating the electrode arrangement on the second substrate of the parallax barrier as shown in FIG. 2;

FIG. 4A is an exemplary electrodes layout according to one embodiment of the present invention;

FIG. 4B is an exemplary electrodes layout according to another embodiment of the present invention;

FIG. 4C is an exemplary electrodes layout according to yet another embodiment of the present invention;

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FIG. 5A is a schematic cross-section diagram illustrating a display device according to one embodiment of the present invention;

FIG. 5B is a schematic diagram illustrating the electrode arrangements on the first substrate and the second substrate of the parallax barrier of the display device as shown in FIG. 5A under the first mode;

FIG. 5C is a schematic diagram illustrating the pixel arrangement of the display panel of the display device as shown in FIG. 5A under the first mode;

FIG. 5D is a schematic diagram illustrating the parallax structure formed, under the first mode, by the electrode arrangements of FIG. 5B and pixel arrangement of FIG. 5C;

FIG. 6A is a schematic diagram illustrating the electrode arrangements on the first substrate and the second substrate of the parallax barrier of the display device as shown in FIG. 5A under the second mode;

FIG. 6B is a schematic diagram illustrating the pixel arrangement of the display panel of the display device as shown in FIG. 5A under the second mode;

FIG. 6C is a schematic diagram illustrating the parallax structure formed, under the second mode, by the electrode arrangements of FIG. 6A and pixel arrangement of FIG. 6B;

FIG. 6D is a schematic diagram illustrating the principles for forming a three-dimensional image under the second mode according to the display device as shown in FIGS. 6A to 6C;

FIGS. 7A to 7E are schematic diagrams respectively illustrating exemplary arrangements of various third electrodes according to varieties of embodiments of the present invention; and

FIG. 8 is a flow chart illustrating the method for forming autostereoscopic images according to one embodiment of the present invention.

Like reference numerals are used to designate like parts in the accompanying drawings.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION

The detailed description provided below in connection with the appended drawings is intended as a description of the present examples and is not intended to represent the only forms in which the present example may be constructed or utilized. The description sets forth the functions of the example and the sequence of steps for constructing and operating the example. However, the same or equivalent functions and sequences may be accomplished by different examples.

One problem faced in rendering three-dimensional images is the chromatic aberration caused by the viewing angles of the user. In addition, in conventional display device, the viewing distances under the portrait mode and the landscape mode are quite different. Aiming at solving at least the problems described above, in one aspect, the present invention is directed to a parallax barrier. Reference is now made to FIG. 2 and FIGS. 3A and 3B, which are illustrations of structures of the present parallax barrier.

FIG. 2 is a schematic diagram illustrating the parallax barrier according to one embodiment of the present invention.

As shown in FIG. 2, the parallax barrier 200 comprises a first substrate 210, a second substrate 220, a plurality of first electrodes 212 and a plurality of second electrodes 216 disposed on the first substrate 210, a plurality of third electrodes 222 and a plurality of forth electrodes 226 disposed on the second substrate 220, and a liquid crystal layer 230 disposed between the first substrate 210 and the second substrate 220.

In the present embodiment, the liquid crystal layer 230 consists of twisted nematic (TN) cells. In considering gener-

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ally the conditions for carrying out this invention, the first substrate 210 and/or the second substrate 220 can be any suitable substrate; for example, the first substrate 210 and the second substrate 220 can be glass substrates. However, the present invention is not limited thereto.

FIG. 3A and FIG. 3B are respectively illustrations of the electrode arrangements on the first substrate 210 and the second substrate 220 of the parallax barrier 200 as shown in FIG. 2. As shown in FIG. 3A, the first substrate 210 has a plurality of first electrodes 212 and a plurality of second electrodes 216 disposed thereon. The first electrodes 212 are disposed on a surface of the first substrate 210 and extend along a first direction (such as, direction X illustrated in FIG. 3A). The first electrodes 212 are strip-shaped and electrically connected to one another, such as, by means of the first connecting part 214. Similarly, the second electrodes 216 are also disposed on the surface of the first substrate 210 and extend along the first direction X. The second electrodes 216 are strip-shaped and electrically connected to one another, such as, by means of the second connecting part 218. The first electrodes 212 and the second electrodes 216 are arranged alternately. Besides, the first connecting part 214 and the second connecting part 218 are disposed on the two opposite sides in the X direction on the first substrate 210.

Next, as shown in FIG. 3B, the second substrate 220 has a plurality of third electrodes 222 and a plurality of forth electrodes 226 disposed thereon. The third electrodes 222 are disposed on a surface of the second substrate 220 and extend along a second direction (such as, direction Y illustrated in FIG. 3B) that is perpendicular to the first direction X. Each of the third electrodes 222 comprises a first portion being step-shaped (as illustrated in FIG. 3B). Moreover, the third electrodes 222 are electrically connected to one another by the third connecting part 224. The forth electrodes 226 are also disposed on the surface of the second substrate 220 and extend along the second direction. Each of the forth electrodes 226 comprises a second portion being step-shaped (as illustrated in FIG. 3B). Similarly, the forth electrodes 226 are electrically connected to one another by the forth connecting part 228. The third electrodes 222 and the forth electrodes 226 are arranged alternately. Besides, the third connecting part 224 and the forth connecting part 228 are disposed on the two opposite sides in the Y direction on the second substrate 220.

Although exemplary arrangements of the first, second, third and forth electrodes are illustrated in FIG. 3A and FIG. 3B, the present invention is not limited thereto. Rather, as persons with ordinary skill in the art would recognize, there are numerous other arrangements that would be well within the scope of the present invention.

For example, in one embodiment, the phrase “the first electrodes 212 and the second electrodes 216 are arranged alternately” means that one first electrode 212 is disposed between two adjacent second electrodes 216; however, in alternative embodiments, multiple, such as two, three or more, first electrodes 212 may be disposed in two adjacent second electrodes 216. Of course, in another embodiment, one second electrode 216 is disposed between two adjacent first electrodes 212; in alternative embodiments, multiple, such as two, three or more, second electrodes 216 may be disposed between two adjacent first electrodes 212.

Similarly, in one embodiment, the phrase “the third electrodes 222 and the forth electrodes 226 are arranged alternately” means that one third electrode 222 is disposed between two adjacent forth electrodes 226; in alternative embodiments, multiple, such as two, three or more, third electrodes 222 are disposed between two adjacent forth electrodes 226. In another embodiment, one forth electrode 226 is

disposed between two adjacent third electrodes **222**; in alternative embodiments, multiple, such as two, three or more, forth electrodes **226** are disposed between two adjacent third electrodes **222**.

In theory, the gap between any two adjacent electrodes should be as narrow as possible so that the parallax barrier **200** may exhibit a better parallax effect. Therefore, according to optional embodiments of the present invention, the gap between the adjacent first electrode **212** and second electrode **216** is smaller than or equal to 6 μm . Similarly, optional 5 embodiments of the present invention, the gap between the adjacent third electrode **222** and forth electrode **226** is smaller than or equal to 6 μm .

According to various embodiments of the present invention, the first electrodes **212**, the second electrodes **216**, the third electrodes **222**, and the forth electrodes **226** may be made of a transparent conductive material, respectively. Illustrative examples of the transparent conductive material, include, but are not limited to: indium tin oxide (ITO), indium zinc oxide (IZO), fluorine doped tin oxide (FTO), aluminum zinc oxide (AZO), gallium zinc oxide (GZO), zinc oxide (ZnO), tin dioxide (SnO_2) and the combinations of the above-mentioned materials. As an example, rather than a limitation, the electrodes may be transparent conductive layers made of ITO. In one preferred embodiment, the material of the first, second, third and the forth connecting parts **214**, **218**, **224**, and **228** can be the same as that of the first, second, third and forth electrodes **212**, **216**, **222**, and **226**.

In one alternative embodiment, any one set or any one electrode of the first, second, third and forth electrodes **212**, **216**, **222**, and **226** may optionally comprises a plurality of transparent conductive patterns and at least one bridging pattern. Examples of such electrode design are illustrated in FIG. 4A and FIG. 4B.

FIG. 4A and FIG. 4B are illustrations of two exemplary electrodes layouts according to embodiments of the present invention. For the sake of brevity, only the layouts of the first electrodes **212**, the second electrodes **216**, the third electrodes **222**, and the forth electrodes **226** are illustrated, whereas the other portions (such as those illustrated in FIG. 2) of the parallax barrier are omitted.

As shown in FIG. 4A, each of the first electrodes **212** may comprise a plurality of transparent conductive pattern **242** and at least one opaque bridging pattern **244**. More specifically, the transparent conductive pattern **242** are separated from each other, and each bridging pattern **244** bridges between two adjacent transparent conductive patterns **242**, so that the adjacent transparent conductive patterns **242** are electrically connected to each other. Besides, the bridging pattern **244** is disposed above the gap between the adjacent third electrodes **222** and forth electrodes **226**.

As described hereinabove, a plurality of first electrodes **212** are disposed on the first substrate **210**, and the electrode design where the transparent conductive patterns are bridged (connected) by bridging pattern(s) can be applied in all or a portion of the first electrodes **212**. Besides, although the first electrodes **212** are taken as an example in FIG. 4A to illustrate such electrode design, the present invention is not limited thereto. Rather, such electrode design may be applied to the second electrodes **216**, or alternatively, to both the first electrodes **212** and the second electrodes **216**.

An electrode design of the third electrodes **222** is illustrated in FIG. 4B. As shown in FIG. 4B, each of the third electrodes **222** may comprise a plurality of transparent conductive pattern **252** and at least one opaque bridging pattern **254**. More specifically, the transparent conductive pattern **252** are separated from each other, and each opaque bridging

pattern **254** bridges between two adjacent transparent conductive patterns **252**, so that the adjacent transparent conductive patterns **252** are electrically connected to each other. Besides, the bridging pattern **254** is disposed above the gap between the adjacent first electrodes **212** and second electrodes **216**.

As described hereinabove, a plurality of third electrodes **222** are disposed on the second substrate **220**, and the electrode design where the transparent conductive patterns are bridged (connected) by bridging pattern(s) can be applied in all or a portion of the third electrodes **222**. Besides, it should be noticed that the third electrodes **222** comprises a plurality of non-rectangular segments each consisting of a transparent conductive pattern **252** and an opaque bridging pattern **254**, whereas the forth electrodes **226** comprises a plurality of rectangular segments, as shown in FIG. 4B.

Although the third electrodes **222** are taken as an example in FIG. 4B to illustrate such electrode design, the present invention is not limited thereto. Rather, such electrode design may be applied to the forth electrodes **226**, or alternatively, to both the third electrodes **222** and the forth electrodes **226**. In one optional embodiment, the electrodes designs illustrated in FIG. 4A and FIG. 4B can be applied to the first electrodes **212** and second electrodes **216**, and the third electrodes **222** and the forth electrodes **226**, respectively.

In one optional embodiment, the opaque bridging patterns **244** and **254** may be made of an opaque metal material, respectively. As an example, rather than a limitation, metal materials suitable for use herein can be any one of the followings: silver, gold, copper, palladium, chromium, platinum, molybdenum, titanium, tantalum, tungsten, aluminum, iron, cobalt, zinc, tin, nickel, and an alloy or a combination of the foregoing materials.

In manufacturing the electrodes as shown in FIG. 4A or FIG. 4B, a plurality of transparent conductive patterns that are separated from each other and bridging pattern(s) made of an opaque metal material are formed separately.

Alternatively, in another manufacturing process, continuous transparent conductive electrodes are formed first, and then, an opaque metal layer is formed on the specified positions to serve as the bridging patterns. For example, as illustrated in the parallax barrier of FIG. 4C, a plurality of first electrodes **212** and a plurality of second electrodes (not shown) are formed on a surface of the first substrate **210**, wherein each of the first electrodes **212** is a continuous transparent conductive electrode, and opaque bridging patterns **264** are formed on a surface of the first electrode **212**. As shown in FIG. 4C, each of the opaque bridging patterns **264** is disposed at the overlap between the first electrode **212** and a gap between the two adjacent third electrode **222** and forth electrode **226**.

In one optional embodiment, a black matrix layer (not shown) may be disposed on the first substrate **210** or the second substrate **220**, so as to shield the gaps between the third electrodes **222** and the forth electrodes **226** on the second substrate **220**. Alternatively, in another optional embodiment, a black matrix layer (not shown) may be disposed on the first substrate **210** or the second substrate **220**, so as to shield the gaps between the first electrodes **212** and the second electrodes **216** on the first substrate **210**. Alternatively, in still another optional embodiment, a black matrix layer may be disposed on the first substrate **210** or the second substrate **220**, so as to shield the gaps between the first electrodes **212** and the second electrodes **216** and the gaps between the third electrodes **222** and the forth electrodes **226** at the same time.

In one optional embodiment, the third electrodes **222** may further comprise a step-shaped third portion (not shown) in

addition to the first portion. Alternatively, the forth electrodes 226 may further comprise a step-shaped forth portion (not shown) in addition to the second portion.

In another aspect, the present invention is directed to a display device. The three-dimensional image rendered by the present display device is less likely to suffer from the chromatic aberration result from the viewing angle. Also, the viewing distances under different viewing modes may be kept similar by using the present display device.

According to one embodiment of the present invention, the display device comprises a display panel and a parallax barrier according to the above-mentioned aspect/embodiments of present invention (such as, parallax barrier 200). The parallax barrier is disposed at a side of the display panel (such as, a display face or a light-incident face of a display panel). Briefly, a display panel comprises a plurality of pixels, and the arrangements of the electrodes of the parallax barrier can be designed based on the arrangement of these pixels.

In implantation, the display panel may comprise any display panel capable of rendering a two-dimensional image. Illustrative examples of such display panel include, but are not limited to: a liquid crystal display unit, an electroluminescent display unit and an electrophoretic display unit.

A display device 570 according to one embodiment of the present invention is depicted in FIG. 5A. The display device 570 comprises a display panel 550 and a parallax barrier 500. Take FIG. 5A as an example, the display panel 550 is a liquid crystal display unit which comprises a pair of substrates 572 and 574 and a liquid crystal layer 576 sandwiched therebetween. The liquid crystal layer 576 comprises a plurality of liquid crystal cells, and each of the liquid crystal cells is corresponding to the pixel arrangement (that is the pixel arrangement 560 as illustrated in FIG. 5C) disposed on the substrate 576. It should be noted that, for the sake of simplicity and clarity of the drawing, the gap between the first electrodes 512 and the second electrodes 516, as well as the gap between the third electrodes 522 and the forth electrodes 526, are not shown in FIG. 5A.

As can be appreciated by persons with ordinary skill in the art, the display panel 550 may further comprise a polarizer (not shown). The polarizer may be disposed on a surface of the substrate 572 and/or a surface of the substrate 574. In addition, the display panel 550 may further comprise a light source, such as a backlight module (not shown) disposed at a light-incident face of the display panel 550 (such as, under the substrate 572). Moreover, the display panel 550 may comprise a color filter (not shown) so that the display panel 550 may render a color two-dimensional image. The materials and constructions for manufacturing the liquid crystal display unit, including that of the polarizer, color filter and/or backlight module, are well known to those with ordinary skill in the art, and hence, are not discussed in detailed herein.

Besides, although both of the parallax barrier 500 and the display panel 550 are depicted to have two substrates in FIG. 5A, it is possible to omit one of the two substrates in optional embodiments. For example, the first substrate 506 of the parallax barrier 500 may be omitted, and the substrate 574 can be shared by the parallax barrier 500 and the display panel 550. Alternatively, the second substrate 574 of the display panel 550 may be omitted, and the substrate 506 can be shared by the parallax barrier 500 and the display panel 550.

The structures and operating principles of the display device 570 under different viewing modes are discussed hereinabove in connection with FIGS. 5A to 5D and FIGS. 6A to 6D.

The electrode arrangement 510 of the parallax barrier 500 and pixel arrangement 560 of the display panel 550 under the

first mode (for example, the portrait mode) are depicted in FIG. 5B and FIG. 5C respectively.

Reference is made to FIG. 5A and FIG. 5B. As shown in the figures, the parallax barrier 500 is similar to the parallax barrier 200 and comprises a first substrate 506, a second substrate 508, a liquid crystal layer 505 disposed between the first substrate 506 and the second substrate 508, a plurality of first electrodes 512 and a plurality of second electrodes 516 disposed on the first substrate 506, and a plurality of third electrodes 522 and a plurality of forth electrodes 526 disposed on the second substrate 508.

For the sake of simplicity and clarity, only the layouts of the electrodes on the first substrate 506 and the second substrate 508 are depicted in FIG. 5B. The electrodes layout on the first substrate as shown in FIG. 5B is similar to that as depicted in FIG. 3A, wherein the plurality of first electrodes 512 and the plurality of second electrodes 516 are disposed on the first substrate (not shown in FIG. 5B). The first electrodes 512 are disposed on a surface of the first substrate and extend along a first direction X, and the first electrodes 512 are strip-shaped and electrically connected to one another. Similarly, the second electrodes 516 are also disposed on the first substrate and extend along the first direction X, and the second electrodes 516 are strip-shaped and electrically connected to one another. The first electrodes 512 and the second electrodes 516 are arranged alternately.

As shown in FIG. 5C, the display panel 550 may comprise a plurality of pixels 552 that are arranged into a pixel array along the first direction X and the second direction Y. Each pixel 552 has a width of W_p in the first direction X and a height of H_p in the second direction Y. More specifically, each pixel 552 may comprise three sub-pixels 554, and each sub-pixel 554 has a width of $(W_p/3)$ in the first direction X and a height of H_p in the second direction Y.

Returning back to FIG. 5B, the electrodes layout on the second substrate as shown in FIG. 5B is similar to that as depicted in FIG. 3B, wherein a plurality of third electrodes 522 and a plurality of forth electrodes 526 are disposed on the second substrate (not shown in FIG. 5B) of the parallax barrier 500. The third electrodes 522 are disposed on a surface of the second substrate and extend along a second direction Y that is perpendicular to the first direction X. The third electrodes 522 are electrically connected to one another, and each of the third electrodes 522 comprises a step-shaped first portion 530. The forth electrodes 526 are also disposed on the second substrate and extend along the second direction Y. Similarly, the forth electrodes 526 are electrically connected to one another, and each of the forth electrodes 526 comprises a step-shaped second portion 540. The third electrodes 522 and the forth electrodes 526 are arranged alternately.

More specifically, the first portion 530 of each third electrode 522 may comprise three first segments 532a, 532b, and 532c disposed along the second direction Y. The first segments 532a, 532b, and 532c are arranged in step-shape; wherein a step difference D_1 between any two adjacent first segments (such as 532a and 532b) is $(W_p/3)$ or $(2W_p/3)$. In other words, the step difference D_1 between any two adjacent first segments in the X direction is substantially the same as the width of one or two sub-pixels in the first direction X.

Similarly, the second portion 540 of each forth electrode 526 may comprise three second segments 542a, 542b, and 542c disposed along the second direction Y. The second segments 542a, 542b, and 542c are arranged in step-shape; wherein a step difference D_2 between any two adjacent second segments (such as 542b and 542c) is $(W_p/3)$ or $(2W_p/3)$. In other words, the step difference D_2 between any two adja-

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cent second segments in the X direction is substantially the same as the width of one or two sub-pixels in the first direction X.

As can be appreciated by persons with ordinary skill in the art, each of the first electrodes **512**, second electrodes **516**, third electrodes **522**, and forth electrodes **526** described herein may be similar to the respective first electrodes **212**, second electrodes **216**, third electrodes **222**, and forth electrodes **226** in structure and design. Hence, the descriptions provided hereinabove in connection with the first, second, third and forth electrodes **212**, **216**, **222** and **226** are applicable to the first, second, third and forth electrodes **512**, **516**, **522** and **526** described in the present embodiment.

For example, the first electrodes **512** and the second electrodes **516** of the parallax barrier **500** may have a gap therebetween. Alternatively, the third electrodes **522** and the forth electrodes **526** may have a gap therebetween.

Besides, each of the first, second, third and forth electrodes **512**, **516**, **522** and **526** of the parallax barrier **500** may be made of a transparent conductive layer, respectively. Alternatively, the first, second, third and forth electrodes **512**, **516**, **522** and **526** may each have a structure described hereinabove in connection with FIG. 4A, FIG. 4B or FIG. 4C. More specifically, in one optional embodiment, each of the electrodes may have a plurality of transparent conductive patterns separated from each other and at least one opaque bridging pattern bridging between the transparent conductive patterns. In an alternative embodiment, each of the electrodes may comprise at least one opaque bridging pattern which is disposed at the overlap between the third electrode and a gap between the adjacent first electrode and second electrode or the overlap between the first electrode and a gap between the adjacent third electrode and forth electrode. Similarly, the opaque bridging pattern may be made of a material comprising the opaque metal described hereinabove.

Moreover, the parallax barrier **500** may further comprise a black matrix layer as described hereinabove. The black matrix layer may be disposed on either of the first substrate **506** and the second substrate **508** so as to shield the gap(s) between the third electrodes **522** and the forth electrodes **526** on the second substrate **508**. Alternatively, the black matrix layer may be disposed on either of the first substrate **506** and the second substrate **508** so as to shield the gap(s) between the first electrodes **512** and the second electrodes **516** on the first substrate **506**. Still alternatively, in one optional embodiment, the black matrix layer may be disposed on either of the first substrate **506** and the second substrate **508** so as to shield the gap(s) between the first electrodes **512** and the second electrodes **516** and the gaps between the third electrodes **522** and the forth electrodes **526** at the same time.

As used in the present specification, each of the first segments **532a**, **532b**, and **532c** has a segment height of H_1 in the second direction Y and a segment width of W_1 in the first direction X, as depicted in FIG. 5B. Also, each of the second segments **542a**, **542b**, and **542c** has a segment height of H_2 in the second direction Y and a segment width of W_2 in the first direction X, as depicted in FIG. 5B.

In one embodiment, the segment width W_1 is less than the width W_p of each pixel **552**, and the segment width W_2 is also less than the width W_p of each pixel **552**. In another embodiment, the segment width W_1 is equal to the width W_p of each pixel **552**, and the segment width W_2 is less than the width W_p of each pixel **552**. In one embodiment, the segment height H_1 or H_2 is substantially equal to the height H_p of each pixel **552**.

In optional embodiments, the height of each first electrode **512** and each second electrode **516** in the second direction Y is less than the height H_p of each pixel **552**.

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Reference is now made to FIGS. 5A to 5D, under the first viewing mode; the steps for operating the parallax barrier **500** so that the display device **570** may render an autostereoscopic image are as follows.

A reference voltage (usually a ground voltage) is applied to the second electrodes **516**, the third electrodes **522**, and the forth electrodes **526**, while a data voltage (usually a voltage different from the ground voltage) is applied to the first electrodes **512**. In this case, the electric filed formed by the first electrodes **512** may drive the liquid crystal cells **505a** (i.e., the cells that are disposed at positions corresponding to the first electrodes **512**), and hence, the light cannot pass through these portions. In contrast, liquid crystal cells **505b** disposed at the other portions (such as those being disposed at positions corresponding to the second electrodes **516**) are not driven, thereby allowing light to pass therethrough. As such, under the first mode, a parallax structure **580** (as shown in FIG. 5D) may be formed by the cooperation of the parallax barrier **500** and the pixel arrangement **560** (as shown in FIG. 5C) of the display panel **550**. Hence, under the first mode, when a two-dimensional image rendered by the display panel **550** passes through the parallax barrier **500**, the parallax structure **580** is able to transform the two-dimensional image into a parallax image. Specifically, the parallax image is an image that comprises a left-eye image (rendering by the pixels labeled with "Left" in FIG. 5D) and a right-eye image (rendering by the pixels labeled with "Right" in FIG. 5D), and when a user's left and right eyes receive the left-eye image and right-eye image respectively, the user's brain is able to perceive a three-dimensional image. More specifically, the liquid crystal cells **576a** shown in FIG. 5A are corresponding to the right-eye pixels depicted in FIG. 5C, whereas the liquid crystal cells **576b** shown in FIG. 5A are corresponding to the left-eye pixels depicted in FIG. 5C. As such, the user's brain may perceive a three-dimensional image as illustrated in FIG. 5A.

Next, reference is made to FIG. 6A and FIG. 6B which are illustrations of the electrode arrangement **510** of the parallax barrier **500** and the pixel arrangement **560** of the display panel **550** under the second mode (such as, the landscape mode). In fact, the structures depicted in FIG. 6A and FIG. 6B are the same as FIG. 5B and FIG. 5C, except that the drawings are rotated by 90 degrees clockwise.

Under the second viewing mode, the steps for operating the parallax barrier **500** so that the display device **570** may render an autostereoscopic image are as follows.

A reference voltage (usually a ground voltage) is applied to the first electrodes **512**, the second electrodes **516** and the forth electrodes **526**, while a data voltage (usually a voltage higher than the ground voltage) is applied to the third electrodes **522**. In this case, the electric filed formed by the third electrodes **522** may drive the liquid crystal cells **505c** (i.e., the cells that are disposed at positions corresponding to the second electrodes **522**), and hence, the light cannot pass through these portions. In contrast, liquid crystal cells **505d** disposed at the other portions (such as those being disposed at positions corresponding to the forth electrodes **526**) are not driven, thereby allowing light to pass therethrough. As such, under the second mode, a parallax structure **590** (as shown in FIG. 6C) may be formed by the cooperation of the parallax barrier **500** and the pixel arrangement **560** (as shown in FIG. 6B) of the display panel **550**. Hence, under the second mode, when a two-dimensional image rendered by the display panel **550** passes through the parallax barrier **500**, the parallax structure **590** is able to transform the two-dimensional image into a parallax image that is capable of providing a left-eye image (rendering by the pixels labeled with "Left" in FIG. 6C) and a right-eye image (rendering by the pixels labeled with

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“Right” in FIG. 6C) to a user’s left and right eyes, respectively, so that the user’s brain is able to perceive a three-dimensional image.

Next, please refer to FIG. 6D which is a schematic illustration of the three-dimensional image formed by the display device 570 under the second mode. For the sake of the simplicity and clarity, the gaps between the third electrodes 522 and the forth electrodes 526 are not depicted in FIG. 6D.

As shown in FIG. 6D, the liquid crystal cells 576c are corresponding to the right-eye pixels depicted in FIG. 6C, whereas the liquid crystal cells 576d are corresponding to the left-eye pixels depicted in FIG. 6C. As such, the user’s brain may perceive a three-dimensional image as illustrated in FIG. 6D.

As described hereinabove, rotated to switch between the two viewing modes, the display device should be rotated, and so do the liquid crystal cells disposed therein. Conventionally, if the liquid crystal cells in the proximity of the peripheral of the electrodes are not rotated completely, or if the distribution of these liquid crystal cells is uneven, the display device may exhibit severe chromatic aberration. However, the step-shaped electrodes employed in the parallax barrier of the present invention (such as parallax barrier 200 or 500) may address such issue properly.

Please refer to FIGS. 6A-6C, in the first direction X, the step D_1 between any two adjacent first segments (532a, 532b, and 532c) of each third electrode 522 is $(Wp/3)$, and the width of each sub-pixel 554 of each pixel 552 is also $(Wp/3)$. Therefore, by tying the present electrode arrangement with the present pixel arrangement, the first sub-pixels in the X direction of the pixel corresponding to each of the three first segments 532a, 532b, and 532c of the first portion 530 is R, G and B, respectively, as shown in FIG. 6C. In other words, the sub-pixels at the peripheral of the first portion 530 of the third electrodes 522 are not the same kind of sub-pixels. As such, even if the liquid crystal cells in the proximity of the peripheral of the electrodes are not rotated completely, or if the distribution of these liquid crystal cells is uneven, the chromatic aberration caused by the viewing angles can be improved, because all of the three kinds of sub-pixels (R, G, and B) may suffer from the above-identified problem, and the chromatic aberrations caused by each kind of sub-pixels may offset one another.

Moreover, the arrangement of the step-shaped electrodes is designed based on the pixel arrangement in such a way that the pixel pitches of the display panel under both the first mode (such as, the portrait mode) and the second mode (such as, the landscape mode) are substantially the same. Accordingly, when a user switches between different viewing modes, he or she does not have to alter the viewing distance substantially in order to view clear three-dimensional images.

Although the first segments 532a, 532b, and 532c are depicted to have a step D_1 of $(Wp/3)$, as illustrated in FIG. 5B and FIG. 6A, the present invention is not limited to such electrode arrangement. Rather, as will be apparent to one of ordinary skill in the art after reading the present specification, numerous alternative architectures can be used to implant the electrode arrangement according to the present invention.

For example, some exemplary electrode arrangements are illustrated in FIG. 7A to FIG. 7E, all of which is suitable to use with the pixel arrangement illustrated in FIG. 6B. To facilitate the understanding of these drawings and the following discussions, the direction denoted by full-line arrow X is referred to as the right side, and the direction denoted by full-line arrow Y is referred to as the lower side. Besides, only the sub-pixels that are corresponding to the third electrodes

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are denoted with R, G, or B in the drawings, whereas the other pixels and/or sub-pixels are omitted.

In FIG. 7A, the third electrode 600 comprises two first portions 605a and 605b disposed along the Y direction. Each of the first portions 605a and 605b consists of three first segments 601, 602 and 603. The first segment 601 is disposed at the upper side and shifts by a distance of $(Wp/3)$ to the left with respect to the first segment 602; whereas the first segment 603 is disposed at the lower side and shifts by a distance of $(Wp/3)$ to the right with respect to the first segment 602. In this way, each of the first sub-pixels in the X direction of the pixel corresponding to each of the first segments 601, 602, and 603 of the first portions 605a and 605b is R, G and B, respectively. Besides, the first segment 601 of the first portion 605b is disposed at the lower side and shifts by a distance of $(Wp/3)$ to the right with respect to the first segment 603 of the first portion 605a.

Similarly, the third electrode 610 depicted in FIG. 7B comprises two first portions 615a and 615b disposed along the Y direction. Each of the first portions 615a and 615b consists of three first segments 611, 612 and 613. The first segment 611 is disposed at the upper side and shifts by a distance of $(2Wp/3)$ to the left with respect to the first segment 612; whereas the first segment 613 is disposed at the lower side and shifts by a distance of $(Wp/3)$ to the left with respect to the first segment 612. In this way, each of the first sub-pixels in the X direction of the pixel corresponding to each of the first segments 611, 612, and 613 is R, B and G, respectively. Besides, the first segment 611 of the first portion 615b is disposed at the lower side and shifts by a distance of $(Wp/3)$ to the left with respect to the first segment 613 of the first portion 615a.

As shown in both FIG. 7A and FIG. 7B, two first portions are arranged in the Y direction to form the third electrodes; however, the present invention is not limited thereto. Take FIG. 7A as an example, the numbers of first portion 605 of the third electrode 600 may be altered depending on the actual pixel arrangement. Also, it is also possible to alter the relative disposition of the first portions depending on situations and applications.

Moreover, the present invention is not limited to arranging multiple first portions in the Y direction to form the third electrodes; rather, it is possible to use two or more different step-shaped portions to form the third electrodes.

For example, as shown in FIG. 7C, the third electrode 620 comprises a first portion 625 and a third portion 629 disposed along the Y direction. More specifically, the first portion 625 comprises three first segments 621, 622 and 623, wherein the first segment 621 is disposed at the upper side and shifts by a distance of $(2Wp/3)$ to the left with respect to the first segment 622, whereas the first segment 623 is disposed at the lower side and shifts by a distance of $(2Wp/3)$ to the right with respect to the first segment 622. In this way, each of the first sub-pixels in the X direction of the pixel corresponding to each of the first segments 621, 622, and 623 is R, B and G, respectively. The third portion 629 mirrors the first portion 625. As such, each of the first sub-pixels in the X direction of the pixel corresponding to each of the third segments 626, 627, and 628 of the third portion 629 is G, B and R, respectively. In this example, since the third portion 629 is a mirror image of the first portion 625, there is no shift between the third segment 626 of the third portion 629 and the first segment 623 of the first portion 625.

In the embodiment illustrated in FIG. 7D, the third electrode 630 comprises a first portion 635 and a third portion 639 disposed along the Y direction. The arrangement of the first segments 631, 632 and 633 of the first portion 635 is the same

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as that of the first portion **605a** as depicted in FIG. 7A, whereas the arrangement of the third segments **636**, **637** and **638** is the same as that of the first portion **615a** as depicted in FIG. 7B. In this way, each of the first sub-pixels in the X direction of the pixel corresponding to each of the first segments **631**, **632**, and **633** is R, G and B, respectively, whereas each of the first sub-pixels in the X direction of the pixel corresponding to each of the third segments **636**, **637**, and **638** is R, B and G, respectively. In the present example, the third segment **636** is disposed at a lower side and shifts by a distance of $(2Wp/3)$ to the left with respect to the first segment **633** of the first portion **635**.

In FIG. 7E, the third electrode **640** comprises two first portions **645a** and **645b** disposed along the Y direction. The arrangements of the first portions **645a** and **645b** are the same as that of the first portions **615a** and **615b** as depicted in FIG. 7B, and hence, the reference numerals of the first segments of the first portions **615a** and **615b** are applied herein. The third electrode **640** of FIG. 7E differs from the third electrode **610** of FIG. 7B in that the first segment **611** of the first portion **645b**, which is disposed at the lower side, shifts by a distance of $(2Wp/3)$ to the right with respect to the first segment **613** of the first portion **645a**.

The exemplary electrode arrangements of the third electrodes illustrated in FIG. 7A to FIG. 7E are suitable for use in the parallax barriers **200** and/or **500** described hereinabove, so as to implant the present invention. Besides, although the examples depicted in FIG. 7A to FIG. 7E are directed to the arrangement of the third electrodes, those electrode arrangements are equally applicable to the forth electrode, such as the forth electrodes **226** or **526** described hereinabove. Moreover, in preferred embodiments, the arrangements of the third electrodes and the forth electrodes are complementary to each other.

In yet another aspect, the present invention is directed to a display device, which employs the parallax barrier according to the aspects/embodiments of the present invention. As such, the three-dimensional image rendered by the present display device is less likely to suffer from the chromatic aberration result from the viewing angle. Also, the viewing distances under different viewing modes may be kept similar by using the present display device.

According to one embodiment of the present invention, the display device comprises a display panel and a parallax barrier, such as the parallax barrier **200** or **500** described hereinabove. The display panel is operable to render a two-dimensional image; whereas the parallax barrier (such as parallax barrier **200** or **500**) is operable to transform the two-dimensional image rendered by the display panel into a parallax image. The parallax image may provide a left-eye image and right-eye image to user's left and right eyes respectively, so that the user may perceive a three-dimensional image.

In the present embodiment, the display panel may comprise a liquid crystal display panel. The liquid crystal display panel may comprise, for example, a light source, a polarizer and a liquid crystal display unit. One example of the light source is a backlight module; however, the present invention is not limited thereto.

According to the principles and spirits of the present invention, in still another aspect, the present invention is directed to a method for forming an autostereoscopic image. Briefly, the method includes operating a parallax barrier (such as parallax barrier **200** or **500**) to transform a two-dimensional image rendered by a display panel into a parallax image, wherein the parallax image may provide a left-eye image and a right-eye image to a user's left and right eyes respectively, so that the

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user's brain may perceive a three-dimensional image, as described in FIG. 5A and FIG. 6D.

According to various embodiments of the present invention, the method for forming an autostereoscopic image is suitable for use in forming autostereoscopic image under a first mode and/or a second mode. As used herein, the terms "first mode" and "second mode" generally refer to the viewing orientations of the display device, such as the portrait mode or the landscape mode. For example, the display device can be rotated respect to a base of an electronic device by 90 degrees thereby switching the display device from the portrait mode to the landscape mode.

FIG. 8 is a flow chart illustrating the steps of a method **800** for forming autostereoscopic images according to one embodiment of the present invention.

In step **802**, a two-dimensional image is rendered by using display panel (such as the display panel **550** described hereinabove) of a display device.

Also, the method **800** include a step of operating a parallax barrier according to the above-mentioned aspects/embodiments of the present invention (such as parallax barrier **200** or **500**) to form a parallax structure.

Specifically, when the display device is operated under a first mode, a reference voltage is applied to the second electrodes, the third electrodes and the forth electrodes of the parallax barrier (such as parallax barrier **500**), whereas a data voltage is applied to the first electrodes of the parallax barrier, so as to form a parallax structure (step **804**).

Alternatively, when the display device is operated under a second mode, a reference voltage is applied to the first electrodes, the second electrodes and the forth electrodes of the parallax barrier, whereas a data voltage is applied to the third electrodes of the parallax barrier, so as to form a parallax structure (step **806**).

Afterwards, in step **808**, when the two-dimensional image rendered by the display panel passes through either parallax structures formed in step **804** or step **806**, the two-dimensional image is transformed to a parallax image by the parallax structure.

The parallax image is capable of providing a left-eye image and a right-eye image to a user's left and right eyes respectively so that the user perceives a three-dimensional image.

Although the steps represented in FIG. 8 are presented in a specific order in order to illustrate the method according to one embodiment of the present invention, the present invention is not limited thereto. Rather, the disclosed subject matter encompasses variations wherein the steps and/or actions may be interchanged with one another without departing from the scope of the claims. In other words, unless a specific order of steps or actions is required for proper operation of the process that is being described, the order and/or use of specific steps and/or actions may be modified without departing from the scope of the claims. For example, in one embodiment, the step of forming a parallax structure (such as step **804** or step **806**) may be carried out before the step of rendering the two-dimensional image (step **802**). Alternatively, step **802** and step **804** (or step **806**) may be carried out at the same time.

It will be understood that the above description of embodiments is given by way of example only and that various modifications may be made by those with ordinary skill in the art. The above specification and examples provide a complete description of the structure and use of exemplary embodiments of the invention. Although various embodiments of the invention have been described above with a certain degree of particularity, or with reference to one or more individual embodiments, those with ordinary skill in the art could make

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numerous alterations to the disclosed embodiments without departing from the spirit or scope of this invention.

What is claimed is:

1. A method for forming an autostereoscopic image, comprising the steps of:

rendering a two-dimensional image using a display element; and

operating a parallax barrier so as to transform the two-dimensional image into a parallax image, wherein the parallax image is capable of providing a left-eye image and a right-eye image to a user so that the user perceives a three-dimensional image, and the parallax barrier comprises:

a first substrate;

a plurality of first electrodes disposed on the first substrate along a first direction, wherein the first electrodes are strip-shaped and electrically connected to one another;

a plurality of second electrodes disposed on the first substrate along the first direction, wherein the second electrodes are strip-shaped and electrically connected to one another, and the first electrodes and the second electrodes are arranged alternately;

a second substrate;

a plurality of third electrodes disposed on the second substrate along a second direction and electrically connected to one another, wherein each of the third electrodes comprises at least one first portion being step-shaped;

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a plurality of forth electrodes disposed on the second substrate along the second direction and electrically connected to one another, wherein each of the forth electrodes comprises at least one second portion being step-shaped, and the third electrodes and the forth electrodes are arranged alternately; and

a liquid crystal layer disposed between the first substrate and the second substrate.

2. The method of claim 1, wherein the steps of operating the parallax barrier comprises carrying out the following steps in a first mode:

applying a reference voltage to the third electrodes and the forth electrodes; and

applying a data voltage to the first electrodes, and applying the reference voltage to the second electrodes such that the parallax barrier transforms the two-dimensional image into the parallax image.

3. The method of claim 1, wherein the steps of operating the parallax barrier comprises carrying out the following steps in a second mode:

applying a reference voltage to the first electrodes and the second electrodes; and

applying a data voltage to the third electrodes, and applying the reference voltage to the forth electrodes such that the parallax barrier transforms the two-dimensional image into the parallax image.

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